THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Candidates of the Peace Democracy to be Nominated.

M'CLELLAN HOPELESSLY REPUDIATED.

Another Convention to be Held

New Movement.

From the New York Daily News.

We are happy in being able to state that preliminary steps are being taken by the friends of Peace to call a National Convention of the Democracy, to place in nomination candidates for President and Vice-President.

Disorganization.

From the N. Y. Daily News.

The *World*, a journal that claims to be Democratic, lays down in yesterday's issue a new platform. Ignoring altogether the platform laid down by the National Convention, it has placed in its leading column, at full length, that officer's letter of acceptance, under the head of "McClellan's Platform." This repudiation of the regularly enunciated doctrines of the party in favor of the arbitrary *dicta* of an individual, is one of the most extraordinary acts of disregard of party discipline that we have ever known in the case of a journal that claims alliance with the Democracy.

Our Position.

From the N. Y. Daily News.

It is not our purpose to be withdrawn at this moment, by personal resentments or self-vindication, from the exclusive duty which we owe to the great cause of humanity and peace. Nor do we propose at any time, except in so far as may be absolutely unavoidable, to strike at our assailants of the Democratic war press, or the candidate whom they are supporting, in the temper and spirit with which it seems their policy to attack the proprietor of this journal.

Nevertheless, it is no part of our intention to sit quiet under personal denunciation and slander, nor shall we permit ourselves to be disturbed in the maintenance of the great principles against which General McClellan and his advocates have arrayed themselves, by any squeamishness as to the pain which well deserved blows may inflict upon the candidate or his followers. If General McClellan is wrong at all, he is grievously and fatally wrong, and wrong with deliberation and foreknowledge. We believe him to be so, and he is not entitled to be spared.

The *World* of yesterday, with characteristic duplicity and feebleness, attempts to delude its readers into the belief that the great and the only objection of the peace party and ourselves to General McClellan is what it calls "his Unionism," or, as it otherwise is styled, the "invincible tenacity with which he holds fast to the Union." No one knows better than the editor of the *World* that this is a dishonest and unworthy chap-trap—a disreputable perversion of an issue which it has not the manliness fairly and openly to meet.

The question between peace men and the war party has never been, and is not now, a question of union or disunion. No men have more earnestly, patriotically, and persistently struggled for the Union than the advocates of the peace policy. They have adopted that policy because they have believed war to be certain disunion, and have seen in pacific counsels and the cessation of carnage the only hope of union ever hereafter. It is true they are not now sanguine enough to see, even in peace, an absolute certainty that the happy ties which once bound us together will be re-established as of old, but they do believe that peace will restore them, sooner or later, if anything can, and that, at all events, the nearest possible approximation to their re establishment will be secured by its blessed and healing influences. To that part, therefore, of General McClellan's letter which promises to exhaust the peaceful resources of statesmanship and civilization for the restoration of the Union, the Peace party has responded with its whole heart and unanimous voice.

If General McClellan has developed any genuine "Unionism" at all in his letter, it is in the portion referred to, and from that no word of dissent has been uttered by this journal, or by any other which speaks the feelings of the Peace Democracy.

But the advocates of peace are wedded to a principle which goes side by side with, and is inseparable from, their devotion to the Union—the great principle of self-government—the consecrated American principle, that all legitimate government is derived from the consent of the governed. Resting upon this, which they believe to be the historical corner-stone of their free institutions, they believe the idea of a Union brought about by force to be, intrinsically, a profligate absurdity.

They believe that war can never re-build the blessed fabric raised for us by our fathers, which the bloody hands of fanaticism and violence have already shattered into ruins. They believe that we cannot fight free men into loving us; that we cannot beat and chain them to dwell with us; that we cannot slaughter and trample them into brotherhood with us, and that, even if we could, we should be immeasurably more infamous than they.

The Peace Democracy believe, further, that the armed coercion of States is a constitutional heresy, and that it cannot be consummated without striking a vital blow at the first principles of the Federal compact, and consolidating a despotism at Washington, in the stead of the benignant and limited power which was meant to foster the peaceful Union of happy and consenting States.

The convictions, as an organ of the Peace Democracy, *The Daily News* has never ceased to promulgate and defend. They are the solemn creed of the good men and true for whom it speaks. *Every event of the accursed war which is upon us, has illustrated and confirmed their truth, and if the* World *and its coreligionists in blood had dedicated themselves to the support of such principles, instead of scattering the infernal seeds of barbarity and hate, we should not now be at the melancholy point, where the Democratic party and its candidate are disputing, with abolitionism and its representative, the palm of devotion to a policy of extermination. We use this language deliberately and advisedly.* General McClellan's words and purposes cannot be mistaken or misunderstood. After promising to "exhaust the resources of statesmanship" to re establish the Union, he says:—

"If a frank, earnest, and persistent effort to obtain those objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards."

To what "ulterior consequences" does he allude, and to what "hazards?" He means war, and no honest man will pretend that he means anything else. If he had been frank, he would have used the word. He means that if he cannot reconstruct the Union by negotiation—nay more, to use his own language in another part of his letter—if the people of the South are not "ready for peace, on the basis of the Union, as a condition precedent to negotiation—the consequences will be upon their own heads,"—and he will make war upon them until they yield. They may have solemnly declared, by State Conventions or otherwise, that they will not re-enter into a common Government with us; the people may be as fixed and unanimous as their leaders; they may have resolved to have independence or death, as Mr. Davis has recently declared; still, *General McClellan is pledged to overthrow their resolves by fire and sword. He is pledged to fight and slay them till they surrender the principle of choosing their own form of Government. He is pledged to an interminable strife, if there is permanent resistance. He is pledged to carnage and devastation*—to all the appliances of ruin and overthrow, which are within the "hazards" and curses of civil conflict. He has fixed no point, but Union, at which he will stay the tide of blood.

To a policy so wicked, so inhumanly absurd we cannot nor can any peace Democrat subscribe without renegading from every conviction and from every instinct of self-respect. We should be false to all that we have learned and all that we have taught, if we were not to spurn and denounce it, come what may. We covet, sincerely and ardently, the unity of the Democratic party, but we cannot consent and we will have no part in its demoralization and disgrace. We do not believe General McClellan's sentiments to be those of the party. We know that they are in direct antagonism to the spirit and meaning of the party-platform, and we are sure that they cannot be made to command the sanction of the party except by sophistry and fraud. These, it shall be our business and it is our duty to unmask and to thwart.

—John A. Lowell, of Boston, has made a regatation ball of silver, appropriately engraved, and valued at $150, to be contested for by the baseball clubs of New England, the winners to hold the ball till beaten.

—A perfect hand, formed of nimbus clouds, in an otherwise cloudless sky, was seen at Biddeford, Maine, on Wednesday night. It appeared in a northwesterly direction, and the fingers pointed eastward towards the zenith.

THIRD EDITION

DRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

To Take Place Next Monday.

TWENTY THOUSAND MEN TO FURNISH.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, September 13.—An official despatch received here to-day from Provost Marshal-General Fry, fixes next Monday for the draft in Pennsylvania. We will have some twenty thousand men to supply.

FROM PETERSBURG.

Details of Friday's Success.

INFLUX OF REBEL DESERTERS

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—The mail-steamer *Daniel Webster*, from City Point, reports the situation at the front unchanged since Friday night. In the fight on that day we captured ninety prisoners, and killed a considerable number of the enemy. Our loss was fifteen killed, wounded, and missing, including three officers.

We still hold the skirmish line captured that night, and the enemy has shown no disposition to make another contest for it.

Eight Rebel deserters from Hill's corps came up on the *Daniel Webster*. The recent order of General Grant, offering protection to deserters from the Rebel army, and promising to furnish them with employment out of the reach of the Confederate authorities, has had an excellent effect, and squads of them come in daily.

The Rebel officers experience great difficulty in keeping their men upon picket posts, for they generally embrace that opportunity to desert.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Gold opened this morning at 218 and at 12 o'clock stood at 223.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 13.

No Army News.

The City Point boat brings no army news.

Governor Andrew and Governor Smith, of Vermont, arrived to-day.

Sheridan.

There is nothing new from Sheridan.

The Victory in Maine.

A despatch from Congressman Blaine to Mr. Stanton says Maine's Union majority is larger than that of last year, and that all the Union Congressional candidates are elected.

General Marston Ill.

General Marston lies dangerously ill at Wilson's Landing.

Vallandigham.

A private despatch received here to-day states that Vallandigham considers all is lost. Rightly interpreted, this means that all is safe.

Union Meeting.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club was held last night, and measures were taken for active demonstrations during the campaign.

Taxes in North Carolina.

Messrs. French, Potter, and Sholes, Tax Commissioners for North Carolina, are receiving their instructions from the Treasury Department, and expect to leave for that State next week.

Forrest at Mobile.

Information has been received here that the notorious guerilla Forrest has turned up with his command at Mobile. This will prevent his capture by Sherman.

Veteran Corps.

Men will not in future be enlisted into the Veteran Reserve Corps unless they have served two years in the Army or Marine Corps, and are unfit for active field service.

Paying Soldiers First.

Contractors are pressing their claims upon the Treasury, but the Government is determined to pay off the soldiers before all others. This causes a temporary delay in the payment of requisitions.

General Fremont.

Information, deemed trustworthy, is received, to the effect that General Fremont has placed his letter of withdrawal in the hands of his friends, who will make it public at the proper time, and that before long.

Land Sales.

A certificate of deposit just received at the General Land Office shows that, during the present month, the Receiver of Public Moneys at Marquette, Michigan, has deposited $114,485.32 on account of sales of public lands.

Engines for Gunboats.

The whole force at the extensive machine shops in the Navy Yard, heretofore at work upon large guns, are now exclusively employed upon engines for gunboats, a very fine double engine being now in hand.

From Grant.

Colonel Bowers, Adjutant-General of Grant's Staff, arrived at 11 o'clock last night, twenty-four hours from the Army of the Potomac, on short leave of absence. Everything was quiet around Petersburg. The army is reported in capital spirits and condition. The steamer on which Colonel Bowers came was nearly foundered in a storm.

Missouri.

A delegation of influential gentlemen from Missouri are now in the city, who think they will be able to harmonize all local differences between the Claybacks and Radicals of the State. They have had an interview with the President, which has been most cordial and satisfactory. The executive branch of the National Union Committee is now in session here, completing the work of organizing for the Presidential canvass.

Changes in the Ordnance Bureau.

The delay of the War Department announcing the late changes in the Ordnance Bureau grows out of a claim made by certain officers to be promoted to the position of chief, who have been overslanghed by the proposed nomination of Major Dyer. It is understood that the War Department has decided adversely to the claim, and that the orders reorganizing that bureau will at once be promulgated.

Cotton Trade.

Parties who arrived from New Orleans by the last steamer are endeavoring to obtain a modification of the policy of the Government in regard to the cotton trade in Rebel districts. They allege that parties would dispose of their stock to Yankees, and thus weaken the basis of the Confederate loan. Secretary Stanton is, however, firmly opposed to the business.

Fort Sumter.

Colonel Dana, of the 143d Pennsylvania Regiment, who has just returned from under fire at Charleston, reports that he was assured by parties who had been out to Fort Sumter, that it was rapidly settling, and in a very short time it was believed the water would enter the lower tier of embrasures. It is a fact well-known to our engineers that this fortification was erected upon quite a thin point of sand, which strata of sand rested upon a soft, pulpy mass of debris.

RUMORED WITHDRAWAL OF GENERAL FREMONT.

NEW YORK, September 13.—It is said that General Fremont has placed in General Clusceret's hands a letter withdrawing his name from the Presidential canvass, and giving as his reason for so doing the well-known thesis, that any success on his part would only injure the Union party, and assist the Democrats. It is supposed that this letter will appear in the *New Nation* on Saturday next.

POLITICS IN CHESTER COUNTY.

WEST CHESTER, September 13.—The Chester county Nominating Convention is now in session here. Thus far they have nominated J. M. Broomall, for Congress, and have voted to support in conference, the Montgomery county nominee for State Senator. For Assembly, Dr. Nathan A. Pennypacker, and William B. Waddell have been nominated.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Flour firm. Sales of 14,000 bbls. at $9 85@10 15 for State, $10 05@10 for Ohio, and $10@14 for Southern. Wheat advanced 2@3c., with unimportant sales. Corn active; 50,000 bushels sold at $1 00@1 02 for new. Beef dull. Pork heavy; sales of 1400 bbls. at $43 75@45 for new. Lard steady at 20½@21½c. Whisky steady at $1 80.

Receipts—Of Flour, 7000 bbls.; Wheat, 2000 bushels; Corn, 67,000 bushels.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Chicago and Rock Island, 105¾; Cumberland preferred, 80¾; Illinois Central, 126; Michigan Southern, 78¾; New York Central, 125½; Reading, 127¼; Hudson River, 114¾; Canton Co., 39¾; Cumberland Coal Certificates, 94; Treasury 7-30s, 110¾; Five Twenty Coupons 1864, Coupon and Registered 08, 108.

BALTIMORE, September 13.—Flour very dull; Sales of Ohio at $12@12 20. Wheat dull and very heavy; new red, $2 35@2 55; new white, $2 70. Corn dull and drooping; sales of white at $1 80@1 85; and $1 88 for yellow. Whisky dull and nominal at $1 84@1 85. Groceries inactive, with a downward tendency.

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS

THE COMING STORM.

Virginia to Suffer Severely.

GRANT'S CALL FOR 100,000 MEN.

From the Richmond Examiner, September 9.

The news is important. The enemy's campaign in Georgia is finished for the present. That immense army which left Chattanooga four months ago is shattered. Although successful, it can do nothing more until heavily reinforced, rested, supplied with new clothing, arms, and ammunition. It must remain at Atlanta till completely reorganized; and that is a work which cannot be effected in a day, nor in a month.

But the campaign in Virginia is not finished. The fall of Atlanta is the signal for a desperate effort against Richmond. All the troops of the Mississippi are in motion towards Virginia. General Grant announces that he wants one hundred thousand fresh men to capture Richmond; but with those fresh troops he will certainly succeed.

That he will get the troops is quite probable. It is still more probable that he will expend the force under his hand in an immediate, desperate effort to push his lines through the South-side road.

We hope that it is needless to call attention to these prospects. We hope it is still more needless to dilate on the importance of holding our own in Virginia at this time. It is easy to do it—easier than ever before, if no fatal blunder is made by the Government.

Wanted, One Hundred Thousand Men.

From the Richmond Examiner, September 9.

Wanted, a hundred thousand men!—only one hundred thousand! Just the little matter of a hundred thousand men is all that is required to finish up completely and handsomely this job of subjugation. What are a hundred thousand human cattle? It is a mere trifle; it is all that General Grant demands.

What a slander to speak of that excellent man as a butcher! What a rebuke to his Copperheaded revilers is this little call of his for only a hundred thousand more! It would take him fully a fortnight to get them all slaughtered—only a fortnight; let him do his best; and he promises that this trifling requisition shall be his last—positively his very last.

Who will grudge the glorious Grant so trifling a hecatomb as this hundred thousand more mere human beings, counting negroes and foreigners. Give him just this many more, and think of the return. The glorious Union will be saved—all at the inconsiderate cost of this diminutive addition to the slaughtered little million or two already buried in this war.

Since King Richard's advertisement for a horse, never has there been such a chance for saving a kingdom at a small cost. What was a horse to a king? What are a hundred thousand men to Stanton and Grant? It is only a few thousand more men than Wellington or Bonaparte had at Waterloo. And what were those little Napoleonic wars to the grand affair which engages the attention of the universal Yankee nation?

A hundred thousand are only about as many troops as Marlborough ever commanded; the man who conducted some campaigns in Europe which the vain-glorious English are in the habit of exalting into undue importance. This last demand is only for double as many men, or such a matter, as that roving bandit Cæsar was in the habit of taking with him in his raids into Germany, Gaul, and Britain.

Everybody knows that the Yankee nation is mightier than any potentate of antiquity, and yet it is notorious that Xerxes crossed into Greece with at least ten times as many people as Grant now demands to be sent over to Petersburg; and is Xerxes to outdo Lincoln?

What a reasonable demand is this! A hundred thousand men to complete the capture of Richmond, a town of thirty thousand inhabitants, the capital of Rebellion, now absolutely and without any further doubt, on its very last legs. Since A. Lincoln called out his first seventy-five thousand militia, and benignantly advised the Rebels to disperse, the prospect has never been so good of crushing out the Rebellion.

This positively last and merely supplemental requisition for recruits is only twenty-five thousand greater than the original army prepared for suppressing the insurrection in a campaign, "short, sharp, and decisive," which was not to last, by any possibility, longer than "ninety days." The Yankees never were deceived by their Government. Every one of its long chain of promises has been realized to the letter.

It is, therefore, a moral as well as mathematical certainty that the Rebellion is to go under with the forwarding of this last squad of a hundred thousand reinforcements to Grant. Sherman has taken Atlanta, and thus half the Rebellion is extinguished. Grant calls for a little more help to take Richmond and to extinguish the other half—only a hundred thousand men.

Well, the North will supply this last call; the Administration at Washington will raise these reinforcements; they cannot afford to fail in so important a matter; a thousand million of dollars a year in patronage for four years, are at stake; and what are a hundred thousand lives to four thousand millions, or even a twentieth part of the sum? The men will be furnished; but what then? Did the first army of seventy-five thousand men subdue the South?

Did the two millions of men subsequently recruited accomplish the undertaking? Are we then to fall under the onset of a hundred thousand recruits, inferior in every moral and physical attribute to the hosts that preceded them? Such a contingency is not possible. But we have saved our cause heretofore by standing manfully to our duty. The same recipe—every man to his post—will save us again.

—It is commonly said that Admiral Farragut is the first commander on record who during a battle stationed himself at the masthead. This is a popular error, and it is but simple justice to state that it is claimed for General McClellan that during the battle of Malvern Hill he occupied a similar position on one of the gunboats on the James river.

—M. Gustave d'Eichthal has published in Paris a pamphlet on the Greek language, in which he maintains by various ingenious reasons that the Greek language would be admirably fitted for an international universal language. In order to attain this end, modern Greek, which differs but little from the ancient, should be taught in schools with its proper pronunciation, which is very nearly the same as that which prevailed in the classical times; and this, the author thinks, would be sufficient to place in the hands of the coming generation in all civilized countries the inestimable treasure of a universal language, calculated to meet every requirement of the human intellect. A somewhat analagous system has been urged by Professor Blackie, of Glasgow, to do away with the inconvenient effects resulting from the lingual troubles of the builders of the tower of Babel.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The steamer *Roanoke*, from Havana on the 8th inst., has arrived, with dates from the city of Mexico to the 29th ult. and Vera Cruz to the 1st.

General Mejia entered Victoria City, and was joined by the troops from Tampico under General Dupin.

It was reported in Vera Cruz that General Castaquay had defeated a party of Juarists near Saltello, losing, amongst others, his Chief of Artillery.

General Mejia is said to be marching on Matamoras.

Various skirmishes are reported in which the French are usually victorious, but no reliance can be placed in these reports.

The Mexican vessels *Liberador* and *Mexicano* had been captured off Manzanillo.

It is reported that the Russian fleet in the Pacific has been ordered to rendezvous at Acapulco, and salute the new Mexican flag.

The Spaniards are not making any more headway in Santo Domingo than the French are in Mexico. They suffer severely from sickness. The Rebels at Puerto Plata had been attacked and driven out of their fortifications, losing ten guns; on the other hand, the Rebels say they lost only one gun, and hold three forts.

A cargo of slaves was successfully landed near Remedios last week.

[THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.]

ST. LOUIS, September 13.—The officers on board of the despatch boat, which arrived at Cairo yesterday, report that fifteen hundred Rebels are concentrated at the mouth of the Red River.

FIRE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, Mass., September 13.—The retort house and coal shed of the Worcester Gas Company were burned last night. Twenty-five thousand dollars worth of coal was destroyed.

NOMINATION OF EX-GOVERNOR BIGLER FOR CONGRESS.

PITTSBURG, September 13.—Ex-Governor Bigler has been nominated for Congress in Clearfield county.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 13.

Secretary Seward.

Secretary Seward has returned to Washington from his visit to the North.

The Treasury.

There is official authority for contradicting the report that Secretary Fessenden had decided to place a temporary loan of $50,000,000 in the market.

The New Loan.

A revision of the bids for the Loan of 1881 shows that the whole amount is taken at a premium of four per cent. and upward. The large amount bid was exceedingly gratifying, as the Treasury Department had not dared to hope for an aggregate of more than forty-five millions. The delivery of bonds began yesterday, and will be concluded in two days. Many large successful bidders are paying back interest from July 1 in coin, so that their bonds may begin to draw interest from that date.

Rifling Old Thirty-Twos.

A number of the old 32-pounders are now being rifled at the arsenal. These guns are not reinforced, as was proposed some months since by the Ordnance Bureau; and their endurance, even if they were, is considered doubtful by skilled mechanics. It has been long established that these guns are unserviceable without reinforcements, and the question naturally arises, what office is responsible for proposing and ordering this change? It is to be hoped that none of them will be mounted in our forts, lest our soldiers should suffer more from the bursting of them than from the enemy's projectiles.

What Does McClellan Mean?

Considerable curiosity is manifested here to know what General McClellan means by the following sentence in his letter of acceptance:—"The Union is the one condition of peace—we ask no more." Is it to be understood by this that if the Rebels will agree to live with us again in the Union, the people of the North will surrender all the principles for which they have been fighting for the past four years?—that they will return to their masters all the negroes emancipated during the war?—that they will assume the Confederate war debt?—that they will indemnify Rebels for losses occasioned by the war?—that they will agree to Jeff. Davis' proposition that the minority must rule?—or is he expression intended simply as a "glittering generality?" General, please explain.

—The sophomores of Harvard displayed their indignation at the suppression of their annual game of football by the Faculty last Monday evening by a procession round their playground, a mock funeral of their favorite game, a transparency, and a small skirmish with the freshmen and faculty, in which some of the college officers were slightly bruised.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 57. Noon, 69. One P. M. 69. Wind, North.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, ETC.—The following sales of Real Estate, &c., were made to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Thomas & Sons, auctioneers:—

$1478 bonds Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, due 1st September, 1864, 105.
250 shares Broad Top Semi-Anthracite Coal Co., $6 50.
200 do do do do $6 62½.
600 do Broad Top Improvement Company, $7½.
4 do Farmers' and Mechanics' Land and Building Association (Grats estate), $30.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts $16 50.
1 do Mercantile Library Company, $6 50.
Three-story brick Dwelling, Thirteenth street, north of Green. $1100.
Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1315 Mervine street. $710.
Residence, with large Lot, S. E. corner of Forty-fourth and Eagle streets, West Philadelphia. $11,000 ffd.
Four story brick store and dwelling, No. 1319 Locust street, west of Twelfth street, with 2 three-story brick dwellings in the rear. $6100.
Four story brick building, No. 432 North Second street. $13,100.
Dwelling, No. 1408 Franklin street. $6400 bfd.
Three story store and dwelling, No. 1144 S. Fourth street. $3500 bfd.
Three-story brick store and dwelling, N. W. corner Fourth and Dickerson streets. $3700 bfd.
Coal Lands, Pinegrove and Reilly Townships, Schuylkill county, Pa., $101 per acre.

BIRNEY'S SHARPSHOOTERS.—Colonel J. W. Moore has succeeded in filling his regiment of sharpshooters, to be attached to General Birney's command. The Colonel recruited 300 men over his number. These he will transfer to Major Brisco, of General Birney's staff, who is now in this city, for the purpose of raising a regiment of sharpshooters. Colonel Moore recruited his regiment with great rapidity.

THE DRAFT.—Orders have been received from Washington to enforce the draft in Pennsylvania on Monday next. The different wards in this city which are deficient in their quotas, should go to work and endeavor to furnish as many volunteers as possible. The city is yet deficient several thousand men, and renewed exertions will have to be made if we wish to escape the draft.

RAILWAY POST OFFICES.—The railway post office will go into operation this week between New York and Washington. If the plan works well, the post office cars will be introduced on all the principal railroads in the country.

SOLDIERS' UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB.—Last evening a monster mass meeting of officers and privates of the army was held at Sansom Street Hall, for the purpose of forming an organization to be a component part of the Union Campaign Club. The hall was crowded at an early hour, and a majority of the audience consisted of soldiers whose weather-beaten and scarred faces proclaimed them to be veterans who had faithfully and devotedly battled for the honor of their country. After a short speech had been made by the President, Colonel Wm. A. Gray, Major Sellers, of the 90th Pennsylvania Volunteers, read a series of resolutions, in which the present Administration was fully endorsed, and the wish expressed that it might be continued. Then followed speeches by Captain Isaac Neil and Lieutenant L. G. Reeves, formerly of the 29th Pennsylvania Regiment.

The following Committee of Superintendence was next announced by the President:—Colonel P. C. Ellmaker, Colonel John F. Glenn, Major Richard Ellis, Major A. J. Sellers, Major C. C. Knight, Quartermaster William Tiers, Quartermaster Joseph F. Ford, Adjutant J. B. Allen, Captain J. B. De Haven.

On motion, the President was added to the committee.

The vast assemblage then adjourned with great cheers, the line was formed, and the march was taken up for the National Club House, where the parade was dismissed.

Any soldiers or sailors desirous of joining the Club may hand their names to the Janitor of the National Club House, No. 1105 Chesnut street. In a short time a room, specially prepared for the Club, will be opened in the Commonwealth Building.

EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS AT THE SHIP YARDS.—On the 15th of next month the frigate *Chattanooga*, now under way at the ship yard of Cramp & Son, Kensington, will be ready for launching. This frigate is one of four ordered by the Government, three of which are being constructed at the Navy Yards. The *Chattanooga* is 115 feet long, 46 feet beam, and 24 feet depth of hold. When in fighting trim she will draw 17 feet of water. The same firm is also engaged in raising the deck of the light draught monitor, built by them, 22 inches, so as to make her fit for service. Four steam transports, each 130 feet long and 39 feet hold, are under way for the United States Army Quartermaster. These vessels will draw but four feet of water, and will be capable of conveying a regiment, with its wagons, cannons, &c. A steam propeller of 700 tons burthen, for Flanagan & Co., of this city, will be ready soon for launching. Two propellers for the outside line for New York, recently built by this firm, are now at the wharf receiving their machinery.

PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.—This organization is already very strong, and contains a majority of those persons who write for the newspaper press in this city. The editors and reporters of the following journals are members of the club, *Ledger, Inquirer, Press, Age, North American, Daily News, Bulletin*, TELEGRAPH, *Sunday Dispatch, Transcript, Mercury*, German *Democrat and Free Press, Commercial List, Dial, Programme*, and other papers and periodicals published here. The club is now a permanent institution, and bids fair to elevate the newspaper profession to that high position to which it is entitled. It has already obliterated many professional jealousies which, had they been permitted to continue, must have caused injurious, if not dangerous, feuds. An adjourned meeting of the club will be held in Select Council Chamber to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, for the transaction of some important business.

SEVENTEENTH WARD DRAFT MEETING.—A large meeting of the citizens of the Seventeenth Ward was convened last night, in the Harrison School House, Master street, below Second, to facilitate the praiseworthy exertions which are being made to fill the deficiency of the quota in the Ward without reference to a draft. Mr. James McManes presided, and great enthusiasm and harmony of sentiment prevailed, it being now evident that with a continued and renewed exertion the Ward can most assuredly be cleared. It was reported that credit had been given for 191 naval recruits, and it is believed that a still greater number will yet be credited upon additional inquiries being made by the committee. The sum of $1195 was last night contributed on the spot, and another meeting will be held on Thursday evening next, which every citizen of the Ward who is liable to military duty should attend.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—To-night the delegates from the various fire companies will meet at the hall of the Board of Fire Directors, and elect Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department. The following, it is thought, will be the result or the election:—

First District—Terrence McCluskey, of the Moyamensing Hose Company.

Second District—Joseph Robinson, of the Vigilant Fire Company.

Third District—James Adams, of the Decatur Engine.

Fourth District—Jacob Conover, of the Franklin Engine, of Germantown.

Fifth District—Hamilton Scott, of the Kingsessing Hose.

UNION OFFICERS IN REBEL HANDS.—The recently released Union officers from Charleston, who arrived in New York on Sunday, state that on the 4th of July there were twelve hundred Union officers held as prisoners, at Macon, Georgia. A vote for Mr. Lincoln being taken among them, resulted in the polling of one thousand votes. Of the twelve hundred Union officers held as prisoners at Charleston, none of them are desirous of exchange save on terms that will be advantageous and highly honorable to the Government. Six hundred of these officers are in the jail and workhouse, the whole number being under fire. At Savannah, Georgia, six hundred of our officers are confined. In Charleston only three or four stores are open on that once famous thoroughfare known as King street.

A HUMANE MOVEMENT.—A home free to seamen and marines, disabled in our naval service, is contemplated being established through the instrumentality of the National Sailors' Fair, to be held in Boston the early part of next month. The navy of the United States now consists of not less than 337 vessels of all classes, and of from 50,000 to 60,000 officers and men. Ships of large tonnage, now in the course of construction, will greatly increase the number both of vessels and men, so that in a very short time the naval service, at a moderate estimate, will require 65,000 sailors, or nearly nine times as many as at the commencement of the war.

AN APPEAL.—The 106th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which arrived here in August last, and some of the soldiers belonging to the 28th Reg't Pennsylvania Volunteers, who have been at the Union Refreshment Saloon nearly seven weeks, are not yet mustered out of the service. Will the proper mustering-out officer be condescending enough to grant these men their discharge, and thus allow them to visit their wives and little ones? It is hardly courteous, to say the least, that these men should be compelled to subsist upon the bounty of the Refreshment Saloons any longer.

SANITARY.—The National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention will hold its fifth session in this city on the 25th of October next. The enlightment of public opinion on the subject of health, and the adoption of laws calculated to conduce to the improvement of the social, moral, and physical health of the people, is the object had in view by the convention. Drs. James McCune and Ward, and Messrs. James Steel, Arthur Hughes, and Peter Armbruster, will act as delegates from the Board of Health of this city.

THE WRONGS OF SEWING WOMEN.—At Kater Hall, South street, below Sixteenth, a meeting of sewing women was held last evening, for the purpose of encouraging the formation of Unions for the protection of their interests. Addresses were delivered on the subject, and measures adopted to carry out the proposed object.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Three men were committed by Alderman Pancoast, yesterday, to answer the charge of assault and intent to kill Frederick McCormick, the sailor who was found in an insensible condition on Sunday morning, at Twelfth and Vine streets.

SUICIDE.—A woman, named Julia Colbert, forty years of age, residing in Morton street above Washington lane, Germantown, committed suicide yesterday by cutting her throat with a razor. She was laboring under temporary insanity at the time.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—This morning James Pollett and his wife, Ellen, were before Alderman McCahen, charged with keeping a disorderly house at Front and Dock streets. They were held to answer. Two females, also arrested in the house, were help to keep the peace.

POLITICAL.—Concert Hall has been leased by the friends of the Administration for political purposes until the expiration of the present campaign. Nightly meetings will be commenced on the 15th instant.

THE SIXTH UNION LEAGUE REGIMENT.—This regiment now numbers over eleven hundred men, ten companies being full. It is proposed to raise five more companies and make the regiment fifteen hundred strong. The regiment is under the command of Colonel H. G. Sickel, late Colonel of the 3d Pennsylvania Reserves, which organization was mustered out of service on the 16th of last June. Colonel Sickel was the senior Colonel of the Army of the Potomac, and at the time of the promotion of General Meade, took command of the latter's division. He has been acting Brigadier-General for the last two years, and has been in the service since the commencement of the war. The following is a list of the staff officers and of the line officers, where organisations are complete:—

Colonel, H. G. Sickel, late Colonel of 3d Pa. Reserves.
Lieutenant-Colonel, John H. Murray.
Major, Edwin A. Glenn.
Adjutant, C. L. Maseneo.
Quartermaster, R. F. Brother.
Surgeon, Henry A. Grim.
Assistant Surgeon, John Ward.
Quartermaster's Sergeant, George W. Daugherty.
Commissary Sergeant, William E. Howell.
Company A—Captain, John Stanton; First Lieutenant, Theo. S. Voges; Second Lieutenant, Arthur J. Carver.
Company B—Captain, John McKnight; First Lieutenant, Edwin Bailey; Second Lieutenant, Bartle C. Steinmetz.
Company C—Captain, George W. Mawkey; First Lieutenant, Thos. Mitchell; Second Lieutenant, Curtis Birch.
Company D—Captain, Isaac Schroeder; First Lieutenant, Adam Faust; Second Lieutenant, James Lutz.
Company E—Captain, Thomas C. Speckman; First Lieutenant, Amos S. Seitzinger; Second Lieutenant, Jas. Orbe.
Company F—Captain, Powell Stackhouse; 1st Lieutenant, William A. Mackin; 2d Lieutenant, George C. Fisher.
Company G—Captain, William F. Gunther; 1st Lieutenant, John B. Souermilch; 2d Lieutenant, Jeremiah C. Kelar.
Company H—Captain, Chris. H. Rehfuss; 1st Lieutenant, William Eichman; 2d Lieutenant, George W. Barber.
Company I—Captain, James P. McDonald; 1st Lieutenant, C. P. Wampole; 2d Lieutenant, ——— Pomeroy.
Company K—Captain, Isaiah W. Kimbell; 1st Lieutenant, William B. Thatcher; 2d Lieutenant, George Janney.

THE COLORED TROOPS.—An interesting affair will take place at Camp William Penn on Thursday afternoon, in the shape of a presentation of flags, by the Supervisory Committee, to the 45th United States Colored troops, Major Bates commanding, and the 127th United States Colored troops, Colonel James Givin. The flags are decorated with appropriate designs emblematic of the cause of freedom, and were painted by the colored artist, Mr. Bowser. The North Pennsylvania Railroad have provided an excursion train for the occasion, which will leave Berks street station at 1:30 P. M., returning at 6 P. M. We understand that there are from nineteen hundred to two thousand troops at this camp. These men would serve as an excellent reinforcement for General Grant, and should be hurried off to the front without any delay. Most of the officers commanding the troops are graduates of the Free Military School. The Supervisory Committee have received authority from the War Department to organize another regiment, to be designated the 41st United States Colored.

ELECTION OF ASSISTANT ENGINEER.—Jacob Conover, of the Franklin Fire Company, was elected Assistant Engineer of the Sixth Fire District last night.

PAYMENT OF CITY BOUNTY.—This morning, warrants were drawn by the Mayor for the payment of the city bounty to 65 men, five of whom were substitutes.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF READERS to look in to-morrow's "Inquirer" for Dr. Von Moschzisker's advertisement. Those who suffer from deafness, catarrh, throat diseases, asthma, or impaired sight, will find some of the most satisfactory testimonials from well-known citizens who have been treated and cured by Dr. Von Moschzisker.

WE see by the foreign papers that a Doctor Paul Bert has been grafting animals, that is to say, he has been putting a chicken's tail to grow on a dog, and a cat's paw on a monkey's leg. But we have some monkeys here that are made a "cat's paw" of, without the pain of grafting, and some pippies that show the "white feather" as naturally as if it grew there. Not even a suit of clothing from Charles Stokes & Co.'s "one-price," under the Continental, will disguise such characters.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF PLEASING STYLES, FINE execution, and exquisite coloring, made at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Life-size Photographs in Oil, Ivorytypes, and Carte de Visites.

DR. ROBERTSON'S NERVOUS CORDIAL; OR, Nature's Grand Restorer. The great remedy for all Nervous Complaints, debility, prostration, lowness of spirits &c. Price $1. For sale by Dyott & Co., No. 232 N. Second street.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¼	108¼
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	110	112
Certificates of Indebtedness, new	93¼	94¼
Quartermaster's Vouchers	90	91
Gold	220	225
5-20 Bonds	109½	110¼

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	220	225
American Silver, ¼'s and ½'s	203	--
Dimes and Half Dimes	198	--
Spanish Quarters	193	--
Penn. Currency	¾ dis.	1-5 dis.
New York

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

PRICE THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

General SHERMAN has finished the work assigned to him by Lieutenant-General GRANT before that inveterate and hard-working chieftain had cause to use it in his general plan of campaign. The possession of Atlanta ends the war in the Southwest until a grand trial of strength is had at Richmond or in its vicinity. The war is effectually transferred from Central Georgia to Eastern Virginia. General SHERMAN is thoroughly fortifying Atlanta, and resting and reorganizing his army, which he will soon lead in a new field of operations.

We have already said that General GRANT was preparing for another great movement. It may not result immediately in the crushing of LEE's army and the occupation of Richmond, but we believe it will. At any rate, some desperate fighting will be done. The Army of the Potomac has been very heavily reinforced, and under its present principal director can hardly fail in the great undertaking before it. As soon as GRANT strikes hard, LEE will order EARLY to move to his support as a reserve.

By such a movement he hopes to prolong the contest, and weaken General GRANT so much as to force him to suspend the offensive, and thus prolong the war. General LEE is very well aware that General EARLY keeps a large force of Federal troops busy about Harper's Ferry, and he thinks he thus weakens GRANT to the extent of at least forty thousand veteran troops. This would be true if General GRANT had not been reinforced. But the latter being true, LEE's strategy may operate to a disadvantage in the event of a great battle, and when EARLY reaches Richmond SHERIDAN will be at City Point.

This prolonging of the agony of the war must soon cease, however, and we shall not be sorry when it ends. There is a crisis rapidly approaching which must lay the Rebellion at our feet. This every man feels as he does a half-fulfilled prophecy, and while this feeling of confidence of final success has caused gold to fall in price, or rather Government funds to rise in value, it has also reinvigorated and greatly increased recruiting, and has indirectly caused the racking of the Democratic party as represented in the Chicago Convention.

It is this confidence of the people which will give GRANT victory. It will give victory to LINCOLN and JOHNSON in November as well. The soldiers in the Army of the Potomac do not hurrah either for LINCOLN or MCCLELLAN. They only speak of GRANT, the end of the war, and the peace of conquest. They ask very concernedly, however, "What the people think up North?" Everything depends upon the people. If they desert LINCOLN, they desert the Union, the army, the cause, the peace; but if they sustain him, they strengthen the hands of our brave leader, GRANT, and his men, and secure with final triumph an honorable and lasting peace.

It is doubtful if anything will be done now by the armies that does not look to the overthrow of LEE's forces and the capture of Richmond as an *ultimatum*. We can see no use of operating in any other region than Eastern Virginia for the next two months. General SHERMAN is now secure at Atlanta; WHEELER has been driven from his line of communications between Nashville and Atlanta, and has been roughly handled at all points; FORREST and RODDY have shared a similar fate, and JOHN MORGAN has been sent out of the world to give an account of his outlawries to a higher than human tribunal. Under the circumstances, there is no reason why GRANT should not have an army of over two hundred thousand men about Petersburg before the end of the present week, and such an army we believe he will launch against LEE in a very few days, and he will *fight it out on that line if it takes all winter.*

WEALTH OF THE KEYSTONE STATE

HER COAL OIL WELLS.

Nature is most bountiful in her provision for the wants of mankind. When her supplies fall in one quarter, she revives them in another, and occasionally in a strange and marvellous manner. It was just about the time that the whale fishery began to decline in prosperity, and that the receipts of oil from that source were falling vastly short of the growing demand for it, that the discovery of coal oil was made in the north-western section of this State. Nothing in geological history has been more curious and interesting than the fountains of rich oleagenous liquids which are seen spouting up in profuse and apparently exhaustless streams, from the bowels of the earth in Venango county. The product varies in amount according to location; some wells yielding as much as eight hundred barrels per day, while others produce no more than five or six. Some wells again flow spontaneously, like a natural spring of water, but with a force that sends the jet of oil to a considerable height above the mouth of the well; while others, which are called "pumping-wells," and which, of course, are not so valuable, yield oil only by means of suction.

When the coal oil discovery was first made, the great value of it was not at once appreciated. But soon afterwards the attention of intelligent scientific and commercial men was drawn to the subject, and since that the results that have been developed by enterprise and capital, have no less excited than surprised the people of this country and Europe. Persons previously obscure and poor, owning small tracts of land in one of the recently most unimproved, unpromising, and inhospitable parts of this great Commonwealth, have been raised, not only to wide-spread notoriety, but fabulous fortunes, by the before undreamed of, but suddenly discovered wealth of a few barren acres, which they and their ancestors had long dwelt on in solitary and unambitious poverty. The name of MCCLINTOCK, and BLOOD, and EGBERT, only a little while ago unheard of in the busy marts of trade, and finance, and speculation, are as familiar now "as household words," while farms which cost originally but little more than the price of the original surveys and the title papers, have been sold within the last two years for millions of dollars, and have paid, and are now paying, the purchasers princely dividends on their investments.

It is Pennsylvania, too, that has given this new source of wealth to the world. She always enjoyed the reputation of being, naturally, the richest State in the Union. Her mineral resources, especially in coal and iron, have long been recognized as entitling her to unapproachable pre-eminence over all her sister States of the Confederacy in material affluence. And now that she seems destined to furnish the substance that is to grease the productive machinery of all the world, at the very moment that other sources of supply are exhausted, her people may well congratulate themselves on this new development of her territorial resources, and the commercial importance and power it must secure to her citizens.

Nor is this new element of wealth confined, as has been supposed, to a single locality. The presence of petroleum in other portions of the State, on a nearly due southwestern line with Venango county, has been abundantly manifested by unmistakable surface indications, and recent experiments made in those regions have been rewarded by the most gratifying results. In Greene county, especially, borings for oil have been made within the last few months, and the returns have much more than realized expectations. The preliminary developments there warrant the belief among experienced and scientific observers that the district just named will even surpass in productiveness the prolific basins of "Oil Creek," in Venango. Greene county is a county of creeks, and in the ravines, worn by these water-courses, are not only found all the indications of coal oil deposits, but they are cut so low down in the natural formations of the soil as to render the oil accessible at a much less depth than has to be penetrated, in order to reach it, even in the locality where it was first discovered.

On almost all the streams in Greene county the lands have already been leased with a view to explorations for coal oil; and on one particularly, called Dunkard's, the developments have been of the most encouraging character. The editor of the Waynesburg (Pa.) *Messenger*, in referring to the subject, after a careful personal inspection of the region and the operations that are now taking place there, says:—

"We are honestly of opinion that when capital and enterprise shall have developed the lands along this creek, that locality will be found to compare, in the extent of its oil production, with the Venango district, while in the purity, gravity and value of the oil it is acknowledged to be infinitely superior. Our convictions on this subject are based upon actual knowledge and observation of both regions, and of the geological formations and surface indications. We are gratified to learn that we are not alone in these favorable impressions and auguries. Scientific men and experienced and practical oil operators concur in them, and are investing liberally of their own means, and directing the attention of capitalists to the promising character of the Dunkard country. Already several large companies have been organized in Pittsburg and the East, which will soon commence operations on an extensive scale. In the mean time, individual energy and local enterprise are doing much to develop that favored locality. New derricks spring up every few days, and the process of sinking wells goes on in many instances without interruption, night or day."

Thus does one discovery of territorial wealth within our borders lead naturally to another, and the commercial prosperity and influence which Pennsylvania has hitherto derived from her superior coal and iron resources are destined to be greatly augmented by this later revelation of a product which must not only greatly enrich our own people, but contribute incalculably to the convenience and emolument of the world.

A NEW SHAME FOR OUR CITY.

A few weeks ago a vessel was seized and detained at one of our wharves, when about sailing to Halifax, which, next to Nassau, is the most convenient port for blockade-runners that our English friends can place at the entire disposal of the Rebels. Upon this vessel were two locomotives, which their builders, Messrs. NORRIS & SON, asserted at the time were intended for a railroad in New Brunswick. The well-known sentiments of the shippers, taken in connection with the fact that the gauge of the suspected engines was unsuited to any railroad in the region whither they were ostensibly bound, but exactly conformed to the principal Southern railroads, induced further investigation by the authorities.

Within a few days we learn that the locomotives have been removed from the vessel, which apparently corroborates the well-grounded suspicions entertained at the time of their seizure. The master of the vessel and every one connected with her refuse to furnish any information about the matter, and it is thus far enveloped in mystery.

We cannot refrain from congratulating the authorities who acted so promptly and vigorously in checkmating such a disloyal and infamous transaction. These locomotives would have been as powerful instruments for the destruction of our soldiers, had they reached their destination, as if they were a shipment of guns or ammunition.

They would have been instantly brought into service for the transportation of troops from one threatened point to another of the Rebel lines, and our brave troops would probably have found themselves confronted by overwhelming numbers hurled against them through the agency of locomotives furnished by certain mechanics of the loyal city of Philadelphia.

Since the seizure of these locomotives, our files of Havana papers report the arrival there of the swift new steamer *Frances*, from Philadelphia, which was immediately sold, with her cargo on board, to "run the blockade." This steamer, it is well known, was recently built at Wilmington, Delaware, for a New York firm, and was loaded by her owners with provisions, all outside freight being refused. The whole transaction wears a look of suspicion that should either be confirmed or removed by the authorities. New York merchants should not be permitted to disgrace the fame of our city, without instant and condign punishment being meted out to every guilty individual connected with the nefarious operation.

MAINE SENDS GREETING.

We chronicle to-day another glorious Union victory. Maine gives response to Atlanta. God save the Union! To the Democratic party, to-day, the wind is northeast, and on its biting, chilling blast, howling from Maine forests, and green mountain-sides of Vermont, may be heard a fierce warning to the enemies of their country, that they will do well to heed.

The warring tribes who struck hands at Chicago barely too weeks ago have ruéd the treaty, and now brandish tomahawk and scalping-knife at each other with more savage gesture than towards the foe they banded together to conquer. On the other hand, the friends of the Government and the Union are falling into line and discarding all grievances and disputes.

The trick of the Chicago Convention is becoming more transparent every day, and while it fails to entice those in whose sight the snare was laid, it disgusts every American citizen who loves his country and desires to sustain our national integrity.

DOINGS OF THE DRAMA.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The resources of this company went through a severe ordeal last evening in the rendering of the finest of Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, and we cannot say that all came out of the fire unscathed. It is a comedy of most exquisite requirements. The language is diamond pointed all through—subtle, yet elegant—supposing the highest culture in all. High breeding and high bearing are the other requisites, and with all these perfections, where is such a company to be found? Certainly not at the Arch, as it appeared last night. Mr. Carden, of course, was "Benedict."

This actor with many pleasing qualities, has never yet contrived to please his audience; when we see him, we always imagine how good he would be in some other part. He was very imperfect in "Benedict," wanting in merriment; he said, too, a sort of Sinkim, *lady*-like manner, which was almost ridiculous. "Claudio," Mr. Craig—and "Claudio" is the next important part—was as unfit for it as though a school-boy had been chosen to enact it. "Borachio," by Mr. Greene, lost all coloring and character. Mr. Greene is a seceder from the Walnut, certainly not a desirable conquest to an available actor in anything.

Mr. Gilfillan made a good sketch of "Dogberry, but was wanting in humor and unction, like all this clever artist's impersonations. Stuart Robson asserted his genius by making a part out of the mere sketch of "Verges." Mr. Donaldson's "Leonato" was the best thing he has done since he has been at the Arch. Mrs. Drew's "Beatrice" was little more shrewish than she usually is—"Beatrice" was full of good humor, heart, and gentility, though her wit carried her away, but we think she looked nervous, owing to Mr. Carden's imperfections in the text.

We can understand that *little* people have to be engaged as well as great, but surely there is great want of judgment in engaging for unimportant parts, people that by their grotesque appearance raise a laugh, and to the detriment of the principal characters on the stage and the action of the words. We allude to the two ladies who played "Hero's" attendants, and to the Friar who spoiled the tragic scene of the play. Miss Graham was the best "Hero" we have seen for many a year; she looked it, and spoke it, though not as understandingly as she might; still she was young, beautiful, and well dressed, the principal requirements of "Hero." The piece was like all pieces at the Arch, richly and tastefully put on the stage.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Aladdin* is still rubbing his lamps with success, but last night the piece, as all pieces do (like people in a crowded car), grown smaller and shorter, was followed by the farce of *Sketches in India*, introducing a *debutante*, Miss Amy Stone. We are sorry to be unsaliant, but critics are proverbially so; but we will be merciful by not entering into details, merely saying that a performance, such as Miss Amy Stone gave us, is to ally out of place at a theatre where refreshments are not passed round. She has not one qualification for a first class theatre like the Chesnut.

Union Prisoners at Andersonville, Ga.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says:—From a gentleman lately from Andersonville, and who, from his acquaintance with the officials there, is in a position to speak knowingly, we learn that the statement of three hundred Yankees having died one warm day last month, which has been going the rounds of the press, is incorrect. The greatest mortality on any one day has never exceeded one hundred and twenty-seven, and though, in comparison with the statement referred to, this may seem slight loss, a few words will show that it is, in reality, almost appalling. There are now at Andersonville over thirty thousand prisoners, and at the rate of one hundred and twenty-seven per day, the deaths would amount to one in every two hundred and thirty-seven.

Did the same ratio of mortality prevail in New York, computing the population of that city at 800,000, the deaths there would mount up to 3,336 per day—more than six times the real number. The greatest mortality amongst our prisoners in the North, occurred at Alton, Illinois, where, among 7000, the loss was twenty-seven per day, or one in every 111. The difference between the mortalities North and South, is due, however, less to any difference in rations or treatment than to that utter prostration of mind and body which overwhelms the Yankee, but against which the Confederate soldier bears up as bravely as if facing the bullet and bayonet in the field.

"Regardless of Expense."

The best lesson in æsthetics I ever got (and, like most good lessons, it fell from the lips of no regular professor) was from an Irishman on the day the Nymph Cochituate was formally introduced to the people of Boston. I made one with other rustics in the streets, admiring the dignitaries in coaches with as much Christian charity as is consistent with an elbow in the pit of your stomach and a heel on that toe which is your only inheritance from two excellent grandfathers.

Among other allegorical phenomena, there came along what I should have called a hay cart, if I had not known it was a triumphant car, filled with that fairest variety of mortal grass which with us is apt to spindle so soon into a somewhat sapless womanhood. Thirty-odd young maidens in white gowns, with blue sashes and pink wreaths of French crape, represented the United States. (How shall we limit our number, by the way, if ever Utah be admitted?) The ship, the printing press, even the wondrous train of express wagons, and other solid bits of civic fantasy, had left my Hibernian neighbor unmoved.

But this brought him down. Turning to me, as the most appreciative public for the moment, with face of as much delight as if his head had been broken, he cried, "Now this is *realy* beautiful! Totally regardless av expinse!" Methought my shirt-sleeved lecturer on the beautiful had hit at least one nail full on the head. Voltaire but epigrammatized the same thought when he said, "*Le superflu, chose tres necessaire.*—*From Lowell's Fireside Travels.*

—The college term at Amherst has begun. The members of all the old classes are back again save one who was killed, and four others who have enlisted during vacation. The number admitted to college is fifty-two—fully as many as were expected, and the same number as last year. All the heavy work on the college chapel is now done, and the finishing work is going rapidly forward. In a few weeks the recitation rooms can be ready for use.

Married.

AUCHINLECK—LYONS.—On the 31st of August, 1864, by the Rev. S. W. Thomas, at the Parsonage of St. Paul's M. E. Church No. 625 Catharine street, Mr. JOHN A. AUCHINLECK to Miss MARY A. LYONS.

CHIDESTER—COLWELL.—In Manayunk on August 29th 1864, by the Rev. A. Cooper Mr. WILLIAM W. CHIDESTER to Miss MARY COLWELL, both of Manayunk.

GREINER—LYNS.—On the 10th instant, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, Mr. EDWARD GREINER to Miss LIZZIE M. LYNS, only daughter of John F. Lyns, both of this city. No cards.

MCBRIDE—KNORR.—On the 28th ultimo, at the Parsonage, 1210 Bessel Second street, by the Pastor, Rev. C. Walters, Mr. JOHN S. MCBRIDE to Miss MARY A. KNORR, all of Southwark, all of Philadelphia.

THOMAS—SWYERS.—On the 7th instant, by the Rev. Isaac Price, of Schuylkill, Pa., J. SPERRY THOMAS, of this city, to Miss SUDIE M. SWYERS, of Millesburg.

WILSON—MARTENDELL.—On the 8th instant, by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, MCKENNARD H. WILSON to Miss SUE E. MARTENDELL, both of Marriand. [Cecil county papers and Baltimore *American* please copy.]

Died.

CERTIER.—On the 10th instant, of consumption, Mrs. ANNA B., wife of George Certier, Jr., and daughter of the late Daniel Smith, aged 27 years. And on the 9th instant, her daughter HELENE, aged 20 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. M. Smith, No. 1109 S. Tenth street.

MOORE.—On Sunday, the 11th, THOMAS MOORE, in the 56th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law Geo. W. Fetterman, No. 1012 Green street, his relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 3 P. M.

REEL.—On the 11th instant, of wounds received at the battle of Cold Harbor, Captain HENRY E. REEL, of Company I, One-hundred-and-eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, Jacob S. and Sarah Reel, Fox Chase, Twenty third Ward, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock. His military friends are particularly invited to attend.

SAGER.—On the morning of the 12th instant, MARGARETTA, daughter of the late Michael Sager.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

TRUCKS.—On Sunday afternoon, 11th instant, WILLIAM TRUCKS, in the 36th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 12 N. Seventh street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

WORTHINGTON.—On the 10th instant, MARY M., wife of Dr. Joshua H. Worthington, and daughter of the late Thomas Kimber.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Fourth-day, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her husband, near Frankford, without further notice. Interment at Friends' Southwestern Burial Ground.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Superior Flour.—The "Harper's Ferry" is the best Flour that comes to this market. Fresh lot, just received, by DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth streets.

Electricity.—All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of the different modifications of Electricity, at the ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1220 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia. PROF. C. H. BOLLES Will commence, OCTOBER 4, 1864, A course of Lectures and full instruction for applying Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent for the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases. AT THE INSTITUTION, No. 1220 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Medical men and others desiring to attend the course are requested to make application early.

E. G. Whitman & Co., Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored. Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c No. 916 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Pianos! Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. DECKER BROS PIANOS. J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Established 1844. Incorporated 1865.

Young men prepared for the Counting-house and business life. Thorough and practical instruction in BOOK-KEEPING, In all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men. PENMANSHIP, Plain and ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen. Commercial Calculations, Business Forms, Commercial Law, Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c. TELEGRAPHING, By sound and on paper, taught in a thorough and practical manner by a long-experienced operator. STUDENTS INSTRUCTED SEPARATELY, And received at any time. Evening sessions after September 15th. CATALOGUES, Containing terms, students' names (471 last year), &c., furnished gratis on application to S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO. No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

TELEGRAPHING. BRYANT, STRATTON & BANNISTER'S TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE. S. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT S reets. The most extensive and complete in the country. The proprietors have recently organized and introduced a new plan for instructing young men in the art of Telegraphing, through the establishment of A REGULAR LINE, Running through Sansom street, from Seventh to Tenth, connecting the Telegraphic Institutes and the College, thus giving the students all the advantages of a bona fide line. On this line there are four stations, designated respectively, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and the practice and operations differ in no respect from that of a real line connecting those cities. This new plan is pronounced by leading telegraph men superior to any plan or system adopted by any other College in the States—in fact, the only method by which a young man can be made a thorough and expert Operator qualified in every respect to manage the duties of an office. Young men are invited to call and examine the facilities of this Institution. se12-3t

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Grover & Sinn.....Proprietors and Managers. INCREASED ATTRACTION. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK Of the Great Romantic, Musical, Pantomimic Spectacular Drama, ALADDIN; OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP. THE LIVING FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS, FROM BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK. The performance will commence with a popular Comedietta. THIRD FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Doors open at 2 o'clock. Admission to the Matinee 30 cents (all parts of the house). Children, 25 cents. MONDAY, September 19, first night of the Fall and Winter Season, when THE SEA OF ICE WILL BE PRODUCED. se12-6

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE— CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES. SECOND WEEK OF MRS. JOHN DREW. THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, September 13, 1864, THE RIVALS. Lydia Languish.....Mrs. John Drew Mrs. Malaprop.....Mrs. Thayer Sir Anthony Absolute.....Mr. Griffiths Bob Acres.....Mr Stuart Robson To conclude with the glorious farce of AN ALARMING SACRIFICE. Bob Acres.....Mr. Stuart Robson Susan Sweetapple.....Miss C Jefferson FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.

F. & L. LADNER'S MILITARY HALL, No. 502 N. THIRD Street. Professor ENGELKE, the well known Maestro, is engaged at this popular place of resort as the Director of a powerful Orchestra, and every evening choice selections of rare music are given to the audience gratuitously. au30-18t

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos 1007 and 1009 GERMANTOWN avenue and 1010 N. SECOND street, established 30 years ago by Mr. John Lipe, has been enlarged and refurnished, and now possesses all requisites unrivalled by any other establishment of the kind in the city. A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Losse, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating. HENRY HORNUNG, Proprietor.

FREE CONCERT SALOON. The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive SUMMER GARDEN, attached, N. E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE, and has engaged a full Orchestra, under the leadership of PROFESSOR A. BERTEL, who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs. As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed. au25-1m CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

REMOVAL. J. MEIER & BROTHER, MERCHANT TAILORS, Have removed from No. 125 N. Second street to the S. E. corner of SECOND and ARCH Streets, where they have on hand a good stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. [au30-1m Also, a splendid assortment of ready-made CLOTHING.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 202 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. 3s7

FOR BOSTON.—A FIRST-CLASS Steamship will sail for Boston, from foot of ALMOND Street, on FRIDAY, September 16, at 10 A. M. For freight, which will be taken at low rates, or passage, apply to Master, on board. se12-3t

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL. MORTON MCMICHAEL, Philadelphia. T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Robert P. King,	13. Elias W. Hale,
2. G. Morrison Coates,	14. Charles H. Shriner,
3. Henry Bumm,	15. John Wister,
4. William H. Kern,	16. David McConaughy,
5. Barton H. Jenks,	17. David W. Woods,
6. Charles M. Penis,	18. Isaac Benson,
7. Robert Parke,	19. John Patton,
8. William Taylor,	20. Samuel B. Disk,
9. John A. Hiestand,	21. Everard Bierer,
10. Richard H. Coryell,	22. John P. Penny,
11. Edward Hanley,	23. Ebenezer McIlvain,
12. Charles F. Read,	24. John W. Blanchard

By order of the State Central Committee. SIMON CAMERON, CHAIRMAN. 9-9

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, PURCHASED AT AUCTION IN New York and Philadelphia, SINCE THE FALL IN GOLD. FRENCH MERINOES, GAY PLAID POPLINS, GAY PLAID CASHMERES, GAY PLAID MERINOES, POIL DE CHEVRES, &c. &c.

As the season advances we will be in the receipt of Goods at THE LOWEST PRICES. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET, 9-13-3t Above Willow.

BLANKETS Of all SIZES, GRADES, and MAKES at the lowest prices. Wholesale Dealers, Hotel Keepers, and Families supplied in lots or single pair, at the lowest prices. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street, 9-12-3t Above Willow.

GRAND OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS. WATKINS & CO., On the N. E. Corner of NINTH and CHERRY, beg to inform their Lady friends that they have now ready THEIR MAMMOTH ASSORTMENT Of every variety of Style and Quality of Fall and Winter Cloaks for 1864. Our stock comprises as large an assortment and as great a variety as can be found in the balance of all the CLOAK STORES COMBINED. OUR MOTTO AS OF OLD:— "SMALL PROFITS AND LARGE SALES." Our Reputation World Wide as THE CHEAPEST CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY! Our Quality of Workmanship, THE FINEST MANUFACTURED IN THE CITY! Little or no advance on last year's price. ESPECIAL NOTICE. In consequence of the success attending our System of SMALL PROFITS, rival stores have, mushroom-like, sprung up all around us; but, Ladies, be sure you get in the right place, and look for the name as well as the sign of THE CHEAPEST CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY. D. WATKINS & CO., 9-13-tuths6t N. E. Cor. of NINTH and CHERRY.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS. GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 CHESNUT STREET, Has received his FALL IMPORTATION of REAL INDIA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE. With a few Choice FALL GOODS, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited. se7-12t

BENNERS & BOLTON, No. 322 CHESNUT STREET, Now offer to the trade generally a full line of every description of WHITE GOODS, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, AND REAL WELSH FLANNELS, ALL OF THEIR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION. se7-12t

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO., Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS, SHAWLS, LINENS, AND WHITE GOODS. LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS. FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BALMORALS, INCLUDING au30-2m BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. STEELE, TENTH Street, below Chesnut, is now supplying the ladies with latest Paris styles of CORSETS AND SKIRTS. se13-3t

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Lombard. N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., for sale at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. au6-3m

EDUCATIONAL.

FIFTY CENTS.—LESSONS IN GERMAN, BY A NATIVE OF GERMANY WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH FLUENTLY. AT FIFTY CENTS AN HOUR. LADIES AND CHILDREN ONLY. Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock, at No. 722 FLORIDA Street. se13-3w

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY SCHOOL. COURTLAND SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE, Thirty-ninth and Market Streets, REOPENS SEPTEMBER 6. Address, PROFESSOR F. D. SAUNDERS, D. D. au27-1m

FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, READ of No. 41 N. ELEVENTH Street, reopens on the 5th inst. $15 per term of 22 weeks. All denominations admitted. [au1-1m*] W. WHITALL.

A. R. TAYLOR, No. 1326 MELON STREET, TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO, Has resumed his duties. se6-6t*

JAMES S. BIRD, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 220 SIXTEENTH Street, below Spruce. au22-1m*

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [9-13] ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS Throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

OIL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, By GEORGE J. BOYD, Broker, au23-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN. Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by GEORGE J. BOYD, Banker, au24-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

MILITARY NOTICES.

TENTH WARD. 250 MEN WANTED TO FILL THE QUOTA OF THE TENTH WARD. $1 ghest Bounty Paid. Apply to A. H. FRANCISCUS, se8-tf No. 513 MARKET STREET.

EIGHTH WARD BOUNTY FUND.—THE citizens of the Eighth Ward who desire to anticipate the requirements of the draft, are notified that the time is fast passing away in which men can be got. Every citizen of the Ward is urgently called on to raise subscriptions among his neighbors, and to forward all collections at once to J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer, sep2-1w S. E. corner SIXTH and WALNUT St.

BIRNEY'S SHARPSHOOTERS. AVOID THE DRAFT, and enlist in a Corps of some standing, Authorized by the General and State Government. MAJOR J. W. MOORE, OF THE NINETY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, Is recruiting to fill up five Companies in this city. THE HIGHEST BOUNTIES GIVEN For One, Two, or Three Years' Men. Call at once, at No. 533 CHESNUT Street, below SIXTH. If you want to Enlist, MAJOR J. W. MOORE Is prepared to pay promptly THE CITY AND WARD BOUNTY Immediately on the mustering of any man to his Regiment.

BULLOCK BROS., G. W. DAVIS, JOS. F. TOBIAS, JNO. W. EVERMAN, D. A. WINEBRENNER, I. CAREY LEE, A. F. L. JESSUP, A. L. BONAFFON, } Committee.

au26-tf

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARshal, First District, Pa., No. 245 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, August 11, 1864. To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordinary subjects connected with the Enrolment, Draft, Exemption, Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of men furnished, Citizens are requested to make applications to the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District in each instance, and not to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington. By order of the Provost Marshal-General. WILLIAM E. LEHMAN, au12-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations. Term of service, Four Years. Better compensation than the army. ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment. Marines receive Prize Money. For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock. C. G. MCCAWLEY, au5-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS. FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS. FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS. Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABL

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

A VERY PRETTY QUARREL AS IT STANDS.

From the Times.

Mr. Vallandigham, in his speech at Dayton, said in giving his account of the Chicago Convention, said:—"That Convention has met every expectation of mine. *The promises have all been realized.*" It seems the martyr was a little too fast. He finds that the promises have not all been realized; and on seeing McClellan's letter of acceptance he discards him on the instant.

The "promises" referred to are no mystery. Vallandigham went to Chicago the admired of all Copperhead admirers, and master of the situation. His mere nod ruled two-thirds of the Convention. He was put on the Committee on Resolutions, and had the absolute shaping of the platform. Then came the question of making the candidates. Here, too, Vallandigham's power was supreme. He could have given the nomination to either of the Seymours, or to any man of his own stripe.

There was a hard pressure for McClellan on the ground that he was the most available man. The Copperhead chief yielded to that pressure on the strength of positive stipulations that McClellan should plant himself squarely on the platform; and when the vote was taken, it was Vallandigham who moved that the nomination be made unanimous. He went home, as his Dayton speech shows, with the completest assurance that these stipulations would be faithfully observed.

Of course it is plain enough why they were not observed. The fall of Atlanta was heard of just three days from the adjournment of the Convention. It came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. It kindled war spirit everywhere into new life. It was felt by McClellan, or rather by those who have him in charge, that in these altered circumstances, it would be simply courting destruction to stick to the platform. McClellan, therefore, in his letter of acceptance, shifted his position, but in such fashion that he thought Vallandigham would not complain of it. He kept his left leg on, while he put his right leg off.

It was a very awkward position; loyal men, indeed, thought it a very ridiculous one; but he hoped that, considering the emergency, it would be accounted a sufficient sticking to promise, especially as he found words to tell the committee that he believed the attitude here taken was the attitude of the Convention. It was a mistake. Mr. Vallandigham, on seeing how McClellan had placed himself, angrily turned on his heel, and is now understood to be after a rod left in pickle. Lieutenant Ben. Wood, less able to restrain himself, fell foul at once, with kicks and blows.

The *World*, brimful of wrath, flies to the rescue, and falls pell-mell upon the man of the *News*. New combatants are pouring in on each side, fast and furious; and as we look out this morning upon the peace party, we see nothing but one confused thick-thwack, cut-and-hack, helter-skelter, higgledy-piggledy, hurly-burly, splitter-splatter, head-over-heels, tooth and nail, rough and tumble.

It is a sorry spectacle. General McClellan is a man of personal respectability, and never should have got himself into this miserable position. It was a fatal mistake for him ever to have allowed his friends at Chicago to commit him to the platform. If they did it without his permission, he should have telegraphed to Chicago forthwith that he could not take the nomination on such a basis. Or, if he then had no opportunity to reflect, he should have improved the time that passed before the arrival of the committee which brought the nomination, and have been prepared to say, Gentlemen, these are peace resolutions; I cannot accept them.

"I believe this to be righteous war. In favor at Washington or out of favor, I go for crushing this Rebellion. You must seek some other man to represent you, I cannot." Had General McClellan thus played the man he would have won to himself every loyal heart in the land. All of his former short-comings and errors would have been cast into oblivion at once, and, though opposed to the Administration, he would have challenged its homage. To be sure, he could not have gained the Presidency thereby; but neither can he gain it now.

Such noble self-assertion would have cost him nothing, and yet given him a glory beyond all price. But he yielded to the politicians about him, and was deluded into the belief that a few juggling words would enable him to keep the nomination, and yet, in some sort at least, disconnect himself from the odious platform. It was a pitiable weakness in a soldier to betake himself to such a shift, for a true soldier is of all men the most frank, downright, and independent. But it was weaker yet to imagine that any such half committal to that platform would satisfy either the ruling spirits of that convention, or the body of the people whose support alone could make him President.

It could not satisfy the men who governed the convention, for they had been identified with an out-and-out peace policy all through the war; and it could not satisfy the people, for, when mighty issues are at stake, the people never recognize, and infinitely less follow, a half-way course between. The peace policy of the Chicago Convention was no sham; it meant exactly the "cessation of hostilities" set forth. The war spirit of the people is just as genuine. It is a spirit that means to continue hostilities until the Rebellion is conquered—nothing more, nothing less. A Presidential candidate must side with the one or the other of these. It is sheer infatuation in him to think to escape it.

It is idle to speculate what the final upshot of this quarrel will be. It may result in the nomination of a new candidate by the Vallandigham wing of the party, and may not. Practically it is of very little consequence. The Copperheads, whether united or divided, whether following one path or two, will alike be swept out of sight in the floods of November.

THE DAY-STAR.

From the Tribune.

Maine held her State Election yesterday, and cast a very full vote, despite the absence of at least ten thousand of her voters in the Union armies. The result is better than we had expected. The Union party carries the State, of course, and by just about the majority of last year, re-electing Governor Cony by some 17,000 majority, and putting John Lynch (Union) in the place of Lorenzo D. M. Sweat (Dem.) in the next House of Representatives, by about 1000 majority. (Sweat carried the District in 1862 by 127 majority; but that was a blunder not to be repeated.)

The whole delegation in the next Congress will be Unionist, including a Senator in place of Mr. Fessenden. The Representatives will stand as follows:—

1st District—John Lynch, of Portland.
2d District—Sidney Perham, Paris.
3d District—James G. Blaine, Augusta.
4th District—John H. Rice, Foxcroft.
5th District—Frederick A. Pike, Calais.

The Legislature is of course Unionist "all hollow."

Maine has voted for Governor at the six last State elections as follows:—

	Republican.	*Democrat.*	*Majorities.*
1855....	Morrill.....57,221	Smith.....45,807	12,014
1860....	Washburne.62 461	Smart.....51,378	18,083
1861	Washburne.57,475	Peace Dem..21,119	16,993
	Washburne.———	War Dem....19,364	
1862	Washburne.43,534	Peace Dem.32,351	6,035
	Washburne.———	War Dem....7,178	
1863....	Cony (Un.).69,289	Bradbury....50,588	17,716

We estimate the vote of this year a little higher than that of last. The majority, so far as received, is slightly increased, but will not vary much from that of last year.

Maine has done her part, and done it well, as Vermont did before her. Thus far, the vote of all the States that have voted this year is better than that of 1863, when we carried every free State but New Jersey. Are we not likely to do at least as well in the States that have yet to vote?

Importance of Atlanta.

Jefferson Davis, in a recent speech at Macon, Georgia, avowed that Atlanta was the military key of the continent, and must never be given up. Its topographical relations, as the centre of the entire railroad system of the South, as the boundary mark between the grain-growing and cotton-growing districts of the slave States, as the apex of that triangular mountain region, which the best military eyes have always pronounced the natural fortress of the Union, from which the Gulf States could always be controlled, together with the immense magazines, stores, and workshops which have been collected there, completely justify this opinion of the astute leader of the insurgents. Atlanta, in every military aspect, is tenfold more important than Richmond.

A Campaign Joke!

ESCAPED.—"Spriggles," who "figures" so largely among Washington punsters, inquires:—"Since McClellan spits upon the Chicago platform, does he expect to rate (*expectorate*) as a sound Democrat?"

"Spriggles" has escaped through the lines to avoid arrest.—*National Republican.*

A Negative Platform.

The Copperhead platform is more remarkable for what it omits than what it contains. Look at it:—

1st. It says nothing in favor of the Monroe Doctrine—not a word.

2d. It says not a word in favor of suspending the operations of the draft for 500,000 men.

3d. It says not a word against the Emancipation Proclamation.

4th. Not a word against employing negro soldiers or sailors to fight the Rebels.

5th. Not a word against wiping out slavery by the military blows or by a change of the Constitution.

6th. Not a word against General Butler's famous contraband doctrine.

7th. Not a word against the Amnesty Proclamation, nor against the Republican Congressional plan of Reconstruction.

8th. Not a word against the confiscation of the property of Rebels—real or personal.

9th. Not a word in favor of returning confiscated property to the Rebels.

10th. Not a word against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law.

11th. Not a word against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

12th. Not a word against the Congressional prohibition of slavery in the Territories.

13th. Not a word against the tax law, passed by a Republican Congress.

14th. Not a word in favor of repudiating the national debt.

15th. Not a word against Jeff. Davis or the Rebellion.

16th. Not a word in favor of State sovereignty and the right of secession.

17th. Not a word against "coercing sovereign States," or against "holding the Union together by Federal bayonets."

18th. Not a word in favor of paying the Rebel debt.

19th. Not a word in favor of encouraging white laboring emigration from Europe.

20th. Finally—not a word in favor of going on with the war in case the proposed armistice fails to bring the Rebels back into the Union.

A platform so contemptible and cowardly was never presented to a party in this country or any other in this age, or in any age of the world.

A Coat of Arms for Semmes.

Professor Mahan writes to the *Army and Naval Journal* of this week as follows:—

As high officers of the British army and navy have presented Mr. Semmes with a sword of *honor*, as a testimony of their distinguished appreciation of his many remarkable, daring exploits in the *Alabama*, and have thus virtually adopted him among the chivalry of Great Britain, nothing would seem to remain now, to make the whole matter complete, but for Her Most Gacious Majesty, the *fountain of all honor*, to issue her commands to the Earl Marshal, to cause to be prepared for the recipient of this high mark of distinction, a suitable coat of arms, by Garter King at Arms.

As the name of Semmes, although belonging to the F. F. V.'s, may not possibly be found in "Burke's Peerage" among the historic families, his arms will probably have to be those of "Assumption." Permit me, then, to suggest to the Chief Herald of England the following blazoning as suggestive of the deeds of Mr. Semmes:—

"FOR THE SHIELD.

"Common Charges.—Dexter chief, a merchant ship in flames. Sinister chief, three chronometers. Dexter base, *Alabama* cutter under sail, small boat with a man covered up in the bottom. A baton or bend, sinister couped, to indicate the legitimacy of the chivalry of Semmes.

"Crest.—A hare's head; to show his fleetness in running away from his pursuers, and gaining a place of safety from which he could not be warmed out.

"Mantle.—A pea-jacket of Confederate grey.

"Supporters.—The English lion rampant, bearing the English flag; and a dverhound rampant, bearing the Royal Yacht Club flag.

"Scroll.—The rose, shamrock, thistle, and palmetto leaves in *force*.

"Motto.—De Profundis Clamavi.

For the historifying, the Garter King will please consult Captain Winslow's despatches.

Respectfully, yours, D. H. MAHAN.
West Point, September 5, 1864."

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

—The consumption of cavendish, says the same authority, is at present confined in England "to the upper ten thousand."

—In the year ending December, 1863, the revenue derived by the British Government on 37,036,801 pounds of leaf tobacco, was thirty millions of dollars. So says a London journal.

—The total circulation of the notes of the Bank of England, the private banks, and joint stock banks of the United Kingdom was on the 23d of July last about $135,000,000.

—A part of the stone ruins recently found on the plains of Troy are to be used in rebuilding that part of Constantinople not long since destroyed by fire.

—The death-rate in the towns of Scotland is now on the increase, according to the last report of the Registrar-General. It is not because there is any epidemic, for the mortality of all diseases is on the increase.

—It is not cotton alone which is high-priced abroad, but silk is very dear, so that the manufacturers of Lyons complain loudly. They also suffer by the high prices they are compelled to pay for labor.

—The London *Economist* says that the only form of belief with which the English ten-pound voters heartily sympathize is the Calvinistic, and it is the only one to which the cultivated class shows any especial dislike!

—A London swindler, recently arrested for practising his arts on an unsuspecting German merchant, was found to have on his person counterfeit florins "and Confederate notes," both of about the same value.

—There was a great time recently in the island of Jersey. A lecturer on the mass and indulgences was driven from his place of lecturing by an excited Irish mob. Whereupon on the next occasion the police, military, and Governor of the island turned out to protect the speaker, who had an audience of fifteen hundred people, and expressed his obligations to them for permitting free speech in the isle of Jersey.

—The same correspondent is authority for the statement that Madame Giulia Bellanti Piccolomini, the last descendant of the historical family of the Ballanti of Sienna, has given to the archives of Tuscany sixty autograph letters of eminent people of the fifteenth century; twenty of them are autographs of Æneas Silvio, Piccolomini, who afterwards became Pius II.

—Louis Napoleon's *Life of Cæsar*, says the Paris correspondent of the *Publishers' Circular*, is again laid aside by its author for an indefinite period. The forms of so much of it as is printed are chained together at the Imperial Printing Office, and one man keeps the key, and is responsible for them. The author is very nervous about the work, and he is afraid of some proof-sheets getting into publicity before the work is ready for publication.

—The Bishop of Ripon, Dr. Bickersteth, having to consecrate a burial-ground near Wakefield, found there was no train at the station from whence he was to proceed in time to allow him to perform his engagement. He asked permission to ride on the engine of a goods train which came along, and it was granted. So agreeable did he make himself to his companions that the driver said if he was a specimen of the bishops he shouldn't mind having one on the engine with him every day.

—The following curious passage is taken from a recent letter to the London *Daily News* from its correspondent in Berlin:—

"Every one asks how Bismark has met the expenses of the Schleswig war. There are no traces of a loan, none of the signs of which could be concealed. Not only Chase and Fessenden, but Fould himself, might take a lesson from Bismark, who has made no noise, made no appeal to Bourse or Chamber, and yet has collected and marched large armies to a great military and political result."

—A series of papers addressed by MM. Davanne and Girard to the Academy of Sciences on the subject of photography, make some curious revelations with regard to the waste of precious metals in the operation. For instance, the silver alone which is employed for photographs in Paris amounts to several millions of francs. Now as only 3 per cent. of the silver employed remains on the photograph, 97 per cent. will continue to be lost unless some method be found for recovering it. MM. Davanne and Girard, who make this startling announcement, propose that plates of copper be put into the argentiferous liquid, whereby in the course of three or four days the silver will be precipitated in a spongy state.

—At a public meeting recently held at Birmingham, the present condition of the Waldenses in Italy was discussed. The Reverend Pastor, Pilette, of Nice, said there were fifty missions among these people, all prospering. The King favors them, and they are gaining strength. Great efforts are, however, made to win them from their faith, and this one of the methods, according to the Pastor:—"In Pinerola there now exists *L'Hospital de Catechumene*—the hospital of the Catechumen, kept by monks and priests, where any Waldensen, young or old, may go. He will find a nice, comfortable room, a good table, and everything he could wish for, and nothing to do. He can settle down there, and live as long as he pleases, doing nothing and living cheaply, on the sole condition that he listen for a few moments to the teaching of a priest every day; so that there is a standing temptation to the Waldenses to give up the religion of their fathers and become Roman Catholics."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ UNION!

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON!

GENERAL CARL SCHURZ

WILL ADDRESS THE CITIZENS OF

PHILADELPHIA

ON THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL CAMPAIGN, AT

CONCERT HALL,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH,

ON

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

9 13 4t By Invitation of the

UNION LEAGUE.

☞ FLAG PRESENTATION

AT

CAMP WILLIAM PENN,

On THURSDAY, September, 15, 1864.

AN EXCURSION TRAIN will leave the BERKS Street Depot of the

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1864,

At 1:30 P. M., for City Line (nearest Station to the Camp).

Returning, leave City Line at 6 P. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, 40 CENTS.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office. None sold on the cars.

ELLIS CLARK,

9 13 3t Agent.

☞ "GIVE US BACK OUR OLD COMMANDER."

THE SOLDIERS SPEAK FOR McCLELLAN.

An adjourned meeting of the McCLELLAN OLD GUARD, will be held at the CONTINENTAL THEATRE, WALNUT above Eighth Street, on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst. All SOLDIERS and SAILORS, DISCHARGED OR IN THE SERVICE, favorable to the election of GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN to the Presidency of the United States, will do well to attend, as business of importance will be transacted. A number of distinguished Soldiers will address the meeting.

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, Q. M. 115th Pa. Vols., President pro tem.
EDW. P. LOUGHERY, 95th Pa. Vols.
ANTHONY A. LAWS, 53 Pa. Res.
se12-2t Secretaries pro tem.

☞ DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the *Deaf*.—I r. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.

WILLIAM CRANE, Builder,
Residence, No. 1813 S. Second street.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, 25th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Hiehl, Merchants,
No. 214 N. Broad street.

Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed.

Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street,
Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au6-tf

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

EMBROIDERIES,

LACES,

WHITE GOODS,

VEILS,

HANDKERCHIEFS.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4 75. Usual price $6 00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4 50. Usual price $5 50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

my8-6m No. 1326 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

je4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

ESTATE OF ELIZA HOWARD BURD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of Rev. H. W. DUCACHET, D. D., ELIZA K. PRICE, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, and EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esquires, Executors of the last will and testament of ELIZA HOWARD BURD, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

JOHN CLAYTON,
se8-stu10t Auditor.

PARIS FASHIONS.

TO THE LADIES.

The only genuine French Fitting, now as fashionable in Paris, for

BALL STREET, AND EVENING DRESSES,

executed by hand, at

MRS. S. McCLELLAN'S

DEPOT FOR FRENCH DESIGNS,

No. 1038 S. ELEVENTH Street,
West Side.

All kinds of Dress Materials, including CLOTHS AND VELVETS, for the Street; and TULLE AND TARLETONS, for Evening and Ball Dresses, FLUTED AND GOFFERED IN THE FRENCH STYLE, 18 de ROUX'S NOTICE. se10 stuthf

EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS,

No. 612 CHESNUT STREET,

Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.

TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

BOYS' CLOTHING.

F. A. HOYT & BROTHER,

HAVE ON HAND

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE FINE CLOTHING

FOR

BOYS.

S. W. Cor. TENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

se6-1uths 2w ASSEMBLY BUILDING.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 N. SIXTH STREET,

Manufacturer of

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

REPAIRING ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED. se9-1m

PHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND se12-1m

WINDOW SHADES.

LOOKING-GLASS

AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 208 N. SIXTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames

se10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to off r my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,

se10-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. } 1a4-tf

NEW SEA SHAD.—

202 barrels new Economy Sea Shad, to arrive by steamer "Norman." For sale by

KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
se10-5t Nos. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

NEW SALMON.—

48 barrels No. 1 Salmon.
35 barrels No. 2 Salmon.
10 cases 6th cans Spiced Salmon.
10 cases 1lth cans Spiced Salmon.

Now in store and for sale by

KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
se10-5t Nos. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

NEW BLUE FISH, SCALE FISH, AND White Fish.

50 barrels new No. 1 Spring Blue Fish.
30 barrels new pickled Scale Fish.
50 barrels Mackerel White Fish.
100 half barrels Mackerel White Fish.

Now in store, and for sale by

KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
se10-5t Nos. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

PURE SPIRITS.—5-9 GALLS. PURE SPIRITS, fourth proof, for preserving purposes, for sale by

F. P. MIDDLETON,
se12-6t* No. 5 N. FRONT Street.

COFFEE AND RASPBERRY.—ALEX. MILLER & CO., Proprietors of the Old Government PREPARED JAVA COFFEE,

have Removed their place of business from No. 218 N. Second street to No. 243 ARCH Street, where they are prepared to fill all orders at the shortest notice which the public may favor them with. Their Coffee is as usual, the best in the market. They also have the next

RASPBERRY SYRUP

that is manufactured in the city. All at lowest prices, considering the high prices of material.

Please give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Do not forget the Number,

au15-1m No. 243 ARCH Street.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50 and $1 75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 6-4 and 12-4 as proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1 37 to $1 75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1 12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stethlow's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.

1y7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,

Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.

Navy Messes put up with care.

At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
ja26 1y JOSHUA B. COUSTY.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.

—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Winterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
au11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER HEATING APPARATUS.

For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.

Manufactured by the

UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
Feb29-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

First Collection District of Pennsylvania, comprising the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

The Annual Assessment for 1864, for the above-named District, of persons liable to a tax on Carriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also of persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) at the Office, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, second floor, on and after THURSDAY, September 1, and until and including SATURDAY, September 24, ensuing.

PENALTIES.

All persons who fail to pay their Annual Taxes upon carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be liable to costs, as provided for in the 12th Section of the Excise Laws of July 1, 1864.

All persons who in the manner shall fail to take out their licenses, as required by law, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 50th section of the law aforesaid.

All payments are required to be made in Treasury Notes, under authority of the United States, or in notes of Banks organized under the act to provide a National Currency, known as National Banks.

NO FURTHER NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

JESPER HARDING,
Collector,
se1-21t No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, September 7, 1864.

Whereas, satisfactory notice has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency that the capital stock of the "Second National Bank of Philadelphia," Pennsylvania, at Frankford, has been increased in the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($150,000), in accordance with the provisions of its Articles of Association, and that the whole amount of such increase has been paid in, and that the paid up capital stock of said Bank now amounts to the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000):

Now it is hereby certified, that the capital stock of "The Second National Bank of Philadelphia," Pennsylvania, aforesaid, has been increased as aforesaid in the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($150,000); that said increase of capital has been paid into said Bank as a part of the capital stock thereof, and that the said increase of capital is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

In witness whereof I hereunto affix my official signature.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
se13-6t Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

AUGUST 24, 1864.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES DATED OCTOBER 1, 1861.

Holders of Seven-Thirty Notes, dated October 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for Six Per Cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the Seven-Thirty Notes will be settled up to date of maturity, October 1, and the Six Per Cent. Bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.

The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the Seven-Thirty Notes up to October 1, the interest accrued on the Six Per Cent. Bonds from July 1 to October 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement.

The following regulations in relation to endorsements must be carefully observed:—

Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be endorsed by them, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and bonds will issue in their name.

Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the endorsement of the original owners, and also be endorsed by the present owners, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

For notes issued in blank, endorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as they may direct.

When notes are endorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor, or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts; and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the Six Per Cent. Bonds wanted in exchange.

When Registered Bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
au30 3w Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *ss*:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *GREETING*:—

WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in forty-three bales of cotton, and the proceeds of sale thereof, captured by the steamer "Aroostook," a vessel of war of the United States, under command of S. H. Franklin, Lieutenant Commanding, and brought into this district, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed (justice so requiring). You are, therefore, charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said forty-three bales of cotton, and the proceeds of the sale thereof, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court room in the City of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said forty-three bales of cotton should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and, as goods of their enemies or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally (to whom the tenor of these presents may come), that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to the condemnation of the said capture, and may pronounce that the said forty-three bales of cotton and the proceeds of the sale thereof did belong, at the time of the said capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence, or rather contumacy, of the persons aforesaid, so cited and intimated in any wise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court at Philadelphia, this ninth day of September, A. D. 1864, and in the eighty-ninth year of the Independence of the said United States.

se10-3t G. R. FOX, Clerk District Court.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 147 S. FRONT Street, on MONDAY, September 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., the cargo of the steamer "Lillian," consisting of 452 bales of cotton; also, 92 bales of cotton, the cargo of vessel unknown.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penna.
PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1864. se12-10t

NEW GAME OF CARDS.

THE NEW MUSICAL CARDS

(Patronized by the Royal Family of England), are sent by post for THREE DOLLARS. They are a most amusing pastime, and teach Musical Time quicker than any other method.

"A most interesting and clever game."—Times.
"Admirably adapted for teaching Musical Time."—Illustrated London News.
Address A. JOYCE, No. 62 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, New York. au26-13t

WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PAY, and all description of claims against the United States Government adjusted and collected. PRIZE MONEY—We have a full list of prizes now payable, and the money can be collected at once. Apply or write to

GEORGE CRAIG & BROTHER,
Army and Navy Claim Agents,
au17-1m* No. 402 WALNUT Street.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,

MANUFACTURING MACHINIST

AND

ENGINEER,

au27-1m No. 1621 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia.

STEAM HEATING FOR FACTORIES, Mills, &c. Heated with direct or waste steam. Also, coils for heaters, condensers, evaporators, &c.

se1-1m M. FOREMAN, No. 24 S. SIXTH Street.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

jal1-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE BALANCE OF THE

$75,000,000 LOAN

Having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful, we are prepared to sell to customers at once in large or small sums, any amount of this most desirable

GOLD SIX PER CENT. LOAN

AT THE MARKET PRICE.

We have always considered these 1881 BONDS as the

BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET.

There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.

Parties having

5-20 LOAN

Will do well to call and EXCHANGE their 5-20's for this MORE PERMANENT LOAN, especially as now, owing to the German demand for Five-twenties, a high rate can be obtained for them.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

se10-1m Philadelphia.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

U. S. SIXES 1881.

Bonds of this very desirable Loan on hand and for sale at this BANK.

7 3-10th NOTES,

Of all denominations and in any amount, constantly on hand.

10-40 LOAN

AT PAR,

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

Subscribers have the privilege of paying the back interest from September 1 in United States Notes, adding 50 per cent. premium.

Conversion of 7 3-10ths per cent. Treasury Notes to the Loan of 1881 attended to.

All National Bank Notes received on deposit at par.

C. H. CLARK,
PRESIDENT.

Morton McMichael, Jr.,
CASHIER. se12-10t

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. NINTH STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie,

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1864.

BEFORE VICKSBURG—May 19, 1863.

BY GEORGE H. BOKER.

While Sherman stood beneath the hottest fire
That from the lines of Vicksburg gleamed,
And bombshells tumbled in their smoky gyre,
And grape-shot hissed, and case-shot screamed;
Back from the front there came,
Weeping and sorely lame,
The merest child, the youngest face
Man ever saw in such a fearful place.

Stifling his tears, he limped his chief to meet;
But when he paused, and tottering stood,
Around the circle of his little feet
There spread a pool of bright, young blood;
Shocked at his doleful case,
Sherman cried, "Halt! front face!
Who are you? Speak, my gallant boy!"
"A drummer, sir:—Fifty-fifth Illinois."

"Are you not hit?" "That's nothing. Only send
Some cartridges: our men are out;
And the foe press us." "But, my little friend!"—
"Don't mind me! Did you hear that shout?
What if our men be driven?
Oh for the love of Heaven,
Send to my Colonel, General dear!"
"But you!" "Oh, I shall easily find the rear."

"I'll see to that," cried Sherman; and a drop
Angels might envy dimmed his eye,
As the boy, toiling towards the hill's hard top,
Turned round, and with his shrill child's cry
Shouted: "Oh, don't forget!
We'll win the battle yet!
But let our soldiers have some more,
More cartridges, sir,—calibre fifty-four!"

INSECT HOMES.

In the course of last summer, I paid a visit to a friend who lives about ten miles out of town. I went for two nights and one day, which last I spent wholly in lounging about his garden. He was off by an early train to business, and came back still bristling with energy at six o'clock. In the interval, I succeeded in dismissing from my mind all thought of the great strife from which I had no nightly rural retreat myself, and made the most of ten hours' steady sunshine. I cannot tell you what I did. I cannot lay down any rule for the enjoyment of a whole holiday; but one little incident started such an agreeable train of inquiry and meditation in my mind that if you have as much pleasure in reading this as I have in writing it, I will make no more apology for the deed. It is nothing, I know. I have just given a retrospective glance at the wet lines above my pen, and am quite ashamed at all this preamble about a bee; not a big bee, either, but the smallest I ever saw.

I had found a remote corner garden seat, elbowed with the barked branches of some twisted tree, which gave the hedge-carpenter all the curves he wanted in his rough but comfortable structure, ready grown. Setting myself down in this, and dismissing as much of the machinery of thought as showed signs of motion from my holiday-making brains, I lit my pipe, blew a long cone of smoke out into the still summer air, and looked up at the calm blue space above my head, in which the swallows were skating with swift and graceful turns. But presently I could not help noticing a yellow-banded little bee, which several times poised itself in stationary flight above my hand. I could not see its wings, at least not well, for they buzzed with such rapidity as to show like a small clean-edged mist or halo around the body which they supported. This was kept perfectly still. It moved no more, any way, than the head of a great rusty nail which stained the elbow of my seat.

The equilibrium of these little scraps and motes of moving nature is as perfect as that of the great globe itself: they are chips of the old block. The earth spins round, and sleeps upon its pole in perfect rest, the very opposite of idleness. So this little bee, balancing itself there, and forming an opinion of me immovable equilibrium, was intensely busy, buzzing with full-strung, healthy nerve in summer stillness. Presently, it swung itself out of its station, and made a tour. Ye principles of Dynamics! will this mighty globe ever thus take a cruise into space? Is this long succession of ages merely but the pausing of an insect in its flight? A thousand years are with the Lord as one day. Will ever the planets swarm and climb over one another's backs like bees, and be hived in some new arrangement of the cosmos? Thus I thought, or rather let the observant, stationary bee tickle the small remnant of thinking material I had left in my brain.

After several tours and repetitions of his poised scrutiny, my little friend decided that I was a harmless giant, even if not inanimate; for I had not so much as winked under his inspection. He made up his mind, suddenly alighted on the timber elbow of my seat, and without knocking or brushing his shoes, tucked his wings flat to his side, and walked into a little round hole, as clean-edged and circular as if it had been made with a small, sharp centre-bit. He walked single into it, and wholly disappeared. It was exactly his size. He was gone so long that I began to grow quite uneasy. There was no other hole; he must be there still. How could I express my anxiety? Ha! I know. Stooping down, I blew a long thin line of tobacco-smoke into the hole, leaned back, and waited for an answer. He came out in about half a minute, in person, hindforemost, and highly incensed. Of course, my recovered friend had no idea that I had summoned him thus. I was leaning back in the old attitude, but almost betrayed myself by an apology when I saw how angry and alarmed my little gentleman was. He bustled out of his hole backwards, which attitude, by the way, does not add to the effect of a resentful gesture, turned sharp round the moment he had drawn his ears clear of the doorway, and gave such a glance of reproof at things in general, that I checked a remark which might have been construed into a dangerous confession.

Now, what was that bee about? The question led me rambling on into the subject of Insect Homes. What was he about? First, it was not, I believe, a he, but a she. The bee was laying an egg; at least I suppose so. I consulted a book on insects when I got home, and found that there are solitary bees which behave thus. Sometimes in the chinks of a wall, sometimes in soft wood, these little creatures will deposit a few eggs in cells like nurseries, one fitting into another, and stored with the food needed by the forthcoming larva. The sides and lining of these cells are sometimes very curious. We have heard of the burlesque invention of "melting sawdust, and running it into deal-boards without knots;" but this is the familiar process of at least one carpenter bee. When she has excavated the hole that forms the house for her future progeny, she makes the walls of its various apartments—for each baby-bee must have a nursery all to itself—the dust from her own boring-tool stuck together. Thus she constructs a ten or twelve-roomed tenement, carrying her auger and glue-pot about on her own person.

There is another little bee described by Reaumur, which not only thus prepares a lodging for her grub, but actually lines it with tapestry cut and carefully shaped from the petals of the brightest flowers.

There may occasionally be found in sandy sunny banks another collection of nursery chambers formed by the mason-wasp. This little builder has an apparatus like a double pickaxe, with which it penetrates the soil, ejecting as it goes along a fluid which assists the entry of its natural tool. As it progresses, it builds the material from the excavation into a sort of long porch to the entrance of its hole, which is sometimes not less than three or three inches in length. Through this it crawls every time it returns to its work; it acts like the board at the gate of a workyard, allowing no entrance except on business" while the structure is in progress.

Troublesome insects are fond of saving themselves pains by introducing their eggs into the cradle prepared for those of others—thus, our mason-wasp makes the passage to its nursery as difficult as possible, till its own business of egg-laying is over. Then it pulls the porch to pieces, stuffs the material into the mouth of the hole, and flies away contentedly to die. But we need not look into unfamiliar examples of its skill to appreciate the household cares of the world of insignificance. Many, perhaps most insects, go through four stages of life—the egg, the larva or grub, the pupa or chrysalis, and the image, the perfect result; then begins again the process by laying eggs, and having thus realized the fullest development of its race, deceases.

In one or other of these states, we find insects everywhere. They are at home in earth, air, and water; they take hold by their hands in kings' palaces, and tickle the beggar on his mattress. They dont in the dry blue atmosphere far above our heads, and wriggle under the rotten soil beneath our feet. They board and lodge upon man and beast, upon the living and the dead. You may find them on the rose and on the dunghill. They survive the steaming heat of the tropic summer and the frozen air of the high Alpine chalet. Wherever you go, whatever you examine, you may come across some curious and intricate snuggery of insects, which perhaps proves their homes to be more varied than those of any other living creature, not excepting man.

We need not go far to look for them. Suppose I live in London, am I therefore shut up in a world of men, from which all insects, except those we should most gladly dismiss forever out of sight, are excluded?

No such thing. I venture to assert that a keen and genial entomologist could find enough to entertain himself and the public from the commonplace insect-companions of his study, those that are at home with him as he sits among his papers and his books. I don't pretend to be an entomologist myself—I am only the grub of one; I may possibly emerge full-grown at last; but I may have some ichneumon eggs of another tendency stung into me, and disappoint the hopes of my insect promise. Still, I am curiously fond of looking at insects and their homes, and sat down for the purpose of having a chat with you about some that are familiar, though really unknown to most of us; but I won't follow this purpose out.

I have ever so many scribbled notes before me about gall-nuts, oak-apples, wasps' nests, ant-galleries, burying-beetles, caddis-worms, &c.; but there—they shall go into my waste-basket, and we will just glance, in an unscientific but, I hope, not wholly trivial way, at such symptoms of insect homes as present themselves in a dingy little study which looks out into mews in the thick of the parish of St. Marylebone.

I am fortunate in having, unlike a friend of mine, a mews instead of a churchyard next my den. It is true that I get a little more ammonia than pleases me when I open my window for air; but he found a steady, potent, keen-edged stench settle itself in one corner of his study with such sickening effect that he was fairly driven out. The carpenter pulled down the skirting-boards, lifted the floor-planks, held candles to all the house-drains, sniffed about on his knees, and guessed in vain.

I happened to call when this had been going on for some days. I should say that my friend is the rector of a parish. Well, he was standing there in his study, still sniffing and guessing, when I came in. "Ughah! peough! eugph-goharh!" said I, greeting him, and coming within the limits of the stench; "this is a dead rat." "No," he replied, with a sudden flash of perception, "I believe it is a dead rector." And so it was. A colony of ants, in making themselves comfortable, had grubbed away the mortar of a contiguous vault, and the odor of one of my friend's predecessors returned to the scene of his former life, and sat down in the study. A little cement soon made things pleasant again; though I grieve to associate my friends the ants with such a ghoulish procedure.

But about the insects which a naturalist may find in his library. I won't count the flies, for they don't altogether make themselves at home there. Some, indeed, circumnavigate the chandelier with incessant interest, but most butt at the windows as long as they retain their energy for flight, and then walk wearily about the panes, trying to step through the flat mysterious resistance, till some day they are found lying on their backs, with their nimble little legs stuck stiff up into the air, and all their troubles past.

I wonder whether the human bookworm ever guesses the lesson set by his industrious insect namesake. The little animal which devours the wisdom of the past, labors with a purpose; it does not always remain a worm, but after its course of learning, goes forth a winged creature, escaping from the bondage of the bookshelf to lead a buoyant active life. Books may be good diet for a while—I have heard of one grub which ate its way straight through twenty-seven folio volumes, indexes and all—but no man should let his whole life pass away in their unproductive consumption. Some men are so stuffed with learning that they seem hardly able to swallow, much less digest what they have devoured, but go into society with their mouths still full of quotations.

Give me a scholar who shows his readiness by the strength of his sense, and not by the display of his unmasticated food. There are literary gluttons who only think what fresh book they can read, instead of reading in order to think with fresh energy. Great readers are by no means likely to be wise, any more than great eaters are to be strong. There is an intellectual dyspepsia brought on by an excess of rich mental fare, just as there is physical dyspepsia from too many sweet and savory dishes. Learn a lesson from the real bookworm, Mr. Philosopher, and when you have bored through your volumes, take a turn in the air along with the other flies of creation.

Spiders must recognize our rooms as a favorite home of insects, since they spin on in spite of brooms and destruction. A spider proves the presence of a lively insect population, just as an attorney does that of a litigious one, and though the spider be swept down from the plainest corners, yet she will set her web behind the bookcase, over the cornice, anywhere out of sight. This shows that insects may be expected in the most unlikely nooks in your room. Their enemy, baffled by the repeated destruction of her apparatus, shuffles off at last behind some projection which preserves her from daily disturbance, and spreads her sticky net in confidence. She knows more about the population of your study than its owner. While you may be labor for the enlightenment and fair dealing of your age, the spirit of cruel strategem broods over your head.

There you sit at your desk with your pen and your plans, simmering with philanthropy, and appealing to the beneficent influences of life. Meanwhile, Mother Nature, in the shape of a sly pot-bellied spider, squats amid your schemes, intent on deception and murder. Do not say how little we can do; do not complain of the small halo of influence which surrounds the strongest of us; do not look with a sigh on all facts which do not seem to you good. There can be no life without death. There is much inevitable right which rings us with sharp pain. The pleasantness of wisdom is not felt altogether by the eye, the tongue, the ear, and the skin. Do not expect goodness to be agreeable at all. Nature is cruel, like the spider. She knows no twinge, no pity. For some mistakes, Providence will grind you to powder.

Natural sense tells you not to spill lucifer matches about; defy that warning, and possibly nature will fry your waxen babe in his cradle; ay, and while he wails away his little scrap of scorched life, and John is galloping in the middle of the turnpike road to fetch the doctor, nature puts a lusty little bird to sing his song upon the branch outside of the window, and pours down her May sunshine upon the joyous rookery. There—season your philosophy with a little spider's lesson, and while you strive against wrong, learn from nature's way to correct your purblind notions of it. There is much good done by what some call evil. We who seek absolute truth, have no business to decide other people's affairs from our view of a fact. The wind which dries the corn, exercises the trees, and sweeps the air of pestilence from a crowded city, cracks the careless sailor's ship upon a rock. So many a strong fact and wholesome thought which freshens the stagnant, and stimulates the growing mind, into higher, truer life, crushes the feeble soul, and uproots the comfortable credulity of the weak. You may depend upon it, that the insects which find a home in the study of a philosopher, might teach him quite as much as his books do. Only, you see, books think for you, and these small sages expect you to think for yourself—which is hard.

CAFFRES.

Lady Duff-Gordon writes in a recently published book of travels:—

I forgot, in describing my journey, the real looking Caffre housemaid at Eerste river, "Such a dear, good creature," the landlady said; and, oh, such a "noble savage!" with a cotton handkerchief folded tight like a cravat and tied round her head with a bow behind, and the short curly wool sticking up in the middle—it looked like a royal diadem on her solemn brow; she stepped like Juno, with a huge tub full to the brim, and holding several pattypans, on her head, and a pailful in each hand, bringing water for the stables from the river, across a large field. There is nothing like a Caffre for power and grace; and the face, though very African, has a sort of grandeur which makes it utterly unlike that of the negro. That woman's bust and waist were beauty itself. The Caffres are also very clean and very clever as servants, I hear, learning cookery, &c., in a wonderfully short time. When they have saved money enough to buy cattle in Kaffraria, off they go, cast aside civilization and clothes, and enjoy life in naked luxury.

She says of her driver:—

You would have been so delighted with the country and the queer turn-out—the wild little horses, and the polite and delicately-clean Kosfem driver. His description of his sufferings from "houses," when he slept in a Dutch farm, were pathetic, and ever since he sleeps in his cart, with the little boy, and they bathe in the nearest river, and eat their lawful food and drink their water out of doors. They declined beer, or meat which had been unlawfully killed. In Capetown *all* meat is killed by Malays, and has the proper prayer spoken over it, and they will eat no other.

I was offered a fowl at a farm, but Choslullah thought it "too much money for nisens," and only accepted some eggs. He was gratified at my recognizing the propriety of his saying "Bismillah" over any animal killed for food. Some drink beer, and drink a good deal, but Choslullah thought it "very wrong for Malay people, and not good for Christian people, to be drunk beasties; little wine or beer good for Christians, but not too plenty much." I gave him ten shillings for himself, at which he was enchanted, and again begged me to write to his master for him when I wanted to leave Caledon, and to be sure to say, "Mind send same coachman."

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—On the 7th instant, telegraphic communication was established with Olympia, the capital of Washington Territory. Governor Pickens sent the following congratulatory despatch to the President:—"Washington Territory this day sends her first telegraphic despatch, greeting yourself, Washington city, and the whole United States, with our sincere prayer to Almighty God that His richest blessings, spiritual and temporal, may rest upon and perpetuate the whole of our beloved country; that His omnipresent power may bless her, and defend the President of the United States, our brave army and navy, our Congress, and every department of the national government forever. In behalf of Washington Territory."

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S

GREAT METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY

FOR DEAFNESS,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,

CATARRH,

NEURALGIA,

RHEUMATISM,

ASTHMA,

SCROFULA,

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS,

THROAT DIFFICULTIES,

Diseased Eyes, Loss of Hair, Dyspepsia, Enlargement of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys, Constipation, Gravel, Piles, Insanity, Fits, Paralysis, Rush of Blood to the Head,

CONSUMPTION,

With all and every disease which infests the human body, cured effectually by

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METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY.

PRICE $5.

OFFICES:—No. 416 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, No. 16 BOND Street, New York, and at No. 18 PEMBERTON Square, Boston.

No boring with instruments.
No blowing in the ears.
No snuffing up the nostrils or introducing wires.
No pouring medicines down the throat.
The METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY will reach every part that drugs and instruments will reach, and thousands of places beside.

Truth is mighty and must prevail; error is inseparated with death—consequently must sooner or later sink into oblivion.

In all the universe there is nothing so completely swallowed up in error as the facts, forces, and motives connected with the physical and mental constitution of the race.

This sad state of things is the result of ignorance and blindness on the part of those who profess to administer health and life to the people, while in fact, the majority ignore God from the system altogether. All Physics and their existence in metaphysics, and can never be understood apart from the same.

There are men who make a business of treating specific diseases. They prepare instruments, too barbarous to think of, with which to experiment on poor silly victims, who have not wealth, neither physically nor mentally, to undergo such *death dealing experiments*.

He who created the human body always speaks of it as a mighty whole, and the man must be a knave or fool who would attempt to divide the system into sections, and treat any disease specifically, independently of the parts or mighty whole to which they belong. All such practitioners treat effects, but know nothing of the cause whatever. Thus the world is nothing less than a vast hospital.

The alarming condition of the people physically, especially the young, who are old with disease before they begin to bud into life, together with our sad experience in having been bereaved of dear friends, who have passed into untimely graves by unscrupulous pretenders.

These circumstances, with many others which might be mentioned, are an irresistible stimulus to the people to demand of every man who has the life and health of themselves and their friends near in his hand, and is continually administering medicines which the patient is not allowed to know the name or nature of, I say under these circumstances the people have a right to demand of every such physician to furnish them with a chart of his character, that they may know his qualifications, &c., &c.; indeed every physician should be compelled to have it hung up in his office at all hours. It is only through this channel that the public can have any safety or guarantee for what is most dear to it—life and health; otherwise life may be in the hands of a man more qualified for a blacksmith than a physician.

In this way inherent qualifications, which are indispensable in a physician, are sure to be detected and exhibited. Were this universally done, thousands would leave the profession which nature never qualified them for. If nature qualified a man to be suitable qualification, as in order to detect the first cause and effect of disease, and indispensably necessary to inherit Casuality. Metaphysical Power and Constructiveness must also be inherited in all, who shall be successful in finding an antidote capable of destroying the cause of disease. There is no channel by which the causes can be reached with certainty but the one I have described.

I therefore I say with confidence to the world, that it is through inheriting these rare combinations of character that I have been enabled to detect the first cause of disease. The cause is not, as *many suppose* it to be, a disease; it is an imitated law between soul and body, which, the Apostle Paul tells us, is at warring against each other. This law sends forth stoppages, these stoppages produce disease in diversified forms, and if disease is experimented on or tampered with it takes a firmer grip of the constitution and invades other forms and other localities of the system, thus destroying the whole machinery of the human body.

Remember, the Stomach and the Liver have nothing to do with the cause of the disease. The treating of these organs, for the cause, has sent millions to an untimely grave.

With confidence I say to the world that my Metaphysical Discovery is the only remedy ever offered to the world which will thoroughly annihilate the root of disease. The discovery consists of three distinct preparations; one for the scalp, one for the eyes, and one for the ears. These work in conjunction, and strike at the root of all disease. When I say all, I mean every disease that ever infested the human body.

A LADY IN THE LAST STAGE OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

From the Boston Journal.

JULY 27, 1861.—I, Mrs. Nancy Sloan, of No. 85 Warren street, Charlestown, do certify that I have been afflicted for ten years. My right side was so paralyzed that I could not lie on it. During that time I suffered from catarrh, sore throat; would cough from one to five hours at a time; was very nervous; seldom could sleep at night. I had a lung fever two years since, which reduced me to a skeleton. I had all the medical advice and medicines money could procure, but all to no purpose. I was fast sinking in the last stage of consumption. I was confined to bed when Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery was sent for. It was applied according to direction. I felt no better, but rather worse for some time.

My friends wanted me to give up, saying it would kill me; but I was determined to persevere, as I had tried anything more. But my mother said I would die if I did not get relief in the Discovery; and as it was the last trial to cure me she would continue it. We soon found that it was the circulation which was forcing life into my system which was taking effect. As the circulation kept coming, the disease began to break up. It was six weeks after I began to apply the medicine before I could gather strength to go from the house. Mrs. M. G. Brown, and then I had to have help. The second time I called I went without help, and the third time I found my way without any difficulty. I began the use of the Metaphysical Discovery in May, and on the 4th of July, 1861, I was restored to health and strength is fast returning to its former vigor.

My paralyzed side is restored to vigor; I can now rest well on it. My catarrh is gone. My cough, my nervousness, and sore throat are gone. I sleep well. All my irregularities have disappeared, and I must acknowledge that, by the providence of God, I was directed to the use of Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and by it I was taken from the mouth of the grave and restored to my family and friends. I know my diseases are gone, and a general circulation has taken place, but expect it will take time to regain my I at flesh and strength.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

I, John A. Newcomb, of Quincy, do certify that I have been entirely deaf in my left ear for twenty years, and for the past six years my right ear has been so deaf that I could not hear conversation or public speaking of any kind. I could not hear the church bells ring while I was sitting in the church. I have also been troubled for a number of years with a very sore throat, so that I was obliged to clear up singing in church, for I had not my voice. I had great trouble in my head, terrible noises, almost to distraction. My head felt numb and stupid, and was a source of constant trouble to me.

I tried every remedy that could be thought of. I went to aurists; but as they wanted to use instruments I would have nothing to do with them. About one month since I obtained Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and used it according to the direction on the bottle. And the result is that the hearing of my left ear is perfectly restored, so that I can hear as well as any man. The great trouble in my head is entirely gone, and my feels perfectly easy and at rest. My throat, which was so distressed, is entirely cured, and I have recovered my voice again. I would not take one thousand dollars for the benefit I have received in the use of Mrs. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, DISEASED EYES, AND LOSS OF INTELLECT.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7, 1861.—I, Henry Marville, do certify that I was afflicted for two years with a very painful discharge from my ears, and catarrh in the head, which followed with discharges from the ear, and diseased eyes. The discharges nearly ceased, but the eyes became quite large and unnatural, covered with scales. The inflammation began to destroy the sight, so saturated were they with the discharges, that it would be impossible to describe the condition of his eyes. My physician gave me up, said he would go blind. His intellect also became impaired, that he could not tell one of my family physician said he would go blind. His intellect also became impaired, that he could not tell one of my family from another. Some of his friends came to see me. Some but the parent can tell what our sufferings were to look on our child in this condition.

Most providentially, about one year ago, I saw Mrs. M. G. Brown's "Metaphysical Discovery" advertised in the *Ledger*. I went to the Office, 416 Arch street, and procured the medicine. My wife applied it faithfully and perseveringly. The medicine worked slowly at the beginning, but she persevered, and the result is that our son is entirely cured of his disease. His intellect seems to have awakened out of the sleep of death. He is considered now a bright and intelligent boy. The discharges from his ears have entirely ceased, and his ears have become small and natural. His eyes are clear and strong. My wife and myself are well satisfied that the great cure performed on our child by Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and most heartily commend it to all who suffer.

Mrs. M. G. Brown's Celebrated Poor Richard's Eye Water, $1 per bottle; small size 25 cents. Scalp Renovator, $1 per bottle.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF BLINDNESS.

CANNONSBURG, C. W., July 21, 1864.—Mrs. M. G. Brown—Dear Madam:—I have been quite blind in my right eye for seven years. I have been to several doctors, whom I heard could restore my eyesight, but they never done me any good. I spent large sums of money in traveling to where I heard there were doctors, but could get me, but none of them could do me any good. I thought my case hopeless, until told by a friend you could relieve me. I sent by a friend and procured your "Metaphysical Discovery." And in twenty-four hours after the first treatment, I could see quite distinctly. I am very thankful for my deliverance.

I remain yours, truly,

JOHN BELEY.

The Celebrated Poor Richard's Eye Water, 25 cents small size, $1 per bottle.

Scalp Renovator, $1.

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The property of this company consists of 2282½ feet on the "Ground Hog," "Gregory No 2," "Simmons," "Concord," and other celebrated developed Gold-bearing lodes in the mining district of Colorado.

Also, the Henderson Mill, now running, and in excellent order.

Capital Stock $1,000,000.

Whole Number Shares 100,000. Par, $10.

A large portion of the stock has already been taken by private subscription. Books are now open at the office of the company, at No. 69 Beaver street, New York, where a limited number of shares can be subscribed for at par, by applying to the Treasurer of the Company between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained at the office of the Company. au18-1m

BURNS' COTTAGE.—This ever popular, cozy, and well-known place of welcome visitation, at the S. E. corner of SIXTH and MINOR Streets, is doing a most thriving business, under the auspices and immediate supervision of

ADMIRAL JAMES NELSON,

Proprietor.

The Admiral spares neither time, money, nor attention to supply his patrons with the choicest Wines and Liquors, and superior Scotch and Old Stock Ale on draught, which cannot be equalled in Philadelphia.

Let every man who loves his country and is fond of a good drink, give the Admiral a call. au30-1m

FLOURISHING HOTELS.—AMONGST THE public houses in and around Philadelphia, there are none to surpass the EXCHANGE HOTEL, in SEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT, or the old and well known "BOUGH'S" Hotel at the corner of NICEWOWN Lane and TOWNSHIP LINE Road. Mr. GEORGE W. KOHL is Proprietor of both, which is indeed a sufficient guarantee for their entire success. The Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and refreshments always on hand are unsurpassable and bitterly will he found at each place, and, notwithstanding the times are out of joint, the terms will be quite low. A splendid Lunch every day, from 11 to 12 o'clock. au30-1m

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